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THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XXVIII

MARCH 1940

NUMBER 1

A Message from the Minister of Finland

BY HJALMAR J. PROCOPE

IT IS A PRIVILEGE for me to send a message for the Finland Number of the AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW. The activity of the American-Scandinavian Foundation and the publication of the REVIEW themselves serve as outstanding symbols and living expressions of the ideals and interests which the United States and the Scandinavian countries have in common.

As the leader of the American people, the President of the United States, declared decently in a public address, my country, Finland, is a liberal democracy; as a true democracy in the best Scandinavian tradition, the Finnish people hold close to their hearts those democratic characteristics so dear to the American people. In Finland as in America, the people express their political views and cast their votes according to their own free wishes. There has never been in Finland oppression of minority groups or peoples of any religious convictions. As in the United States, my people enjoy a free press, a free vote, and the choice of their own religion according to their own convictions. These rights are an integral part of our national life.

In the true tradition of the free Scandinavian and American peoples, the Finnish people are a free people. In her present resistance against the most ruthless and unwarranted invasion, in her fight for not only her own democracy and freedom, but also for all democracies and the survival of freedom in the world, Finland is truly grateful for the sympathy, friendship, and help which the people of her sister American democracy bring to her. With help, my country will successfully resist, and democracy and freedom shall live, all over Scandinavia.

Modern Finland

BY ILMA RUOHOMÄKI

FAR UP IN THEIR NORTHERN CORNER, the Finns have been quietly and unobtrusively tilling their Arctic soil for two thousand years. By patience and hard work they have made their barren land productive, and by the same patience and devotion they have established a nation of highly civilized, free, and enlightened people.

Today the world looks with admiring and wondering eyes at the spectacle of a nation counting less than four million souls holding at bay for months an adversary fifty times its size. Dumfounded are the experts and authorities who, having viewed the recent brief and cruel destruction of Poland, predicted early catastrophe.

They did not have the full measure of the proud and independent Finn. They did not know then of the Finnish *sisu*, that rare combination of stubbornness, persistence, and a second wind of courage that is the inherent characteristic of every Finn. They did not know that having tasted their independence as a nation, having sampled the joys of living and working under their own banner, they found what they had so eminently satisfactory that they were ready to die for it. And they probably did not know that the Finns consider it their sacred mission to protect Western civilization from the Eastern barbarian. That duty to the world they are today performing—gloriously as the world well knows.

To any student of Scandinavian history, the accounts of the gallantry, fearlessness, and skill of the Finnish soldiers have a familiar ring, for he has read countless legends of similar feats in the centuries of wars between Sweden and Russia, fought mostly on Finnish soil. Practically every generation of Finns for the past eight hundred years has had to take up arms against this ancient and hereditary enemy in the East. Now there are those among the warriors who are fighting for the second time in their lives to keep their Fatherland from falling into the hands of the Russians—those who shared in the bitter and bloody Finnish War of Independence in 1918. Then the issue was confused. Not only was it necessary to rid the land of thousands of lawless Russian soldiers, whose numbers were secretly augmented by Lenin, but also to settle a Civil War, since the Russian forces were joined by some of the Finnish workers, many of whom were sincere in

the belief that a new order for the laboring class was forthcoming out of the chaos of the Russian revolution.

Today there is no chink in the Finnish wall of defense. High and low, poor and rich, fight shoulder to shoulder in the common cause. In the midst of death and destruction, the Finns today find occasion to rejoice in the solidarity that has wiped out all petty differences, welded them in a united front that is made up, not of individuals, but of citizens of a nation, giving back to the enemy blow for blow as one man.

Until these recent developments splashed her name on the front pages, Finland had been merely a small, remote land tucked up in the Arctic regions of Europe, known only to her immediate neighbors and a few intrepid travelers. Actually Finland is not a small country, as European countries go. Since the dismemberment of Poland, it is sixth in size, with an area of 147,731 square miles, corresponding roughly to the combined areas of all the New England states, New York, and New Jersey. It is sparsely settled, however, with only 3,800,000 people as compared to Poland's 30,000,000 in an area only about 1,000 square miles greater.

The reports from the Finnish war fronts tend to strengthen the general conception that the Finns live amid ice and snow the year round, but this has been the coldest winter on record for fifteen years, and the Finns thank the kindly weather gods who are throwing in their weight on the Finnish side in this unequal struggle. Ordinarily, Finland enjoys a comparatively moderate climate, thanks to the influence of the Gulf Stream. Snow covers the ground only three or four months of the year in the south, where often it has been necessary to bring in snow from the north for the big annual ski meets. In the northern part of the country, the snow may last as long as seven months.

Summer, on the other hand, though short, makes up for its brevity by the length of its days. In the north—above the Arctic circle—the sun does not set at all between May 22 and July 23, while in the south midnight golf and tennis are possible during the long white nights. The mean temperature in the Finnish capital, Helsinki, is 65 degrees Fahrenheit, but some days the thermometer climbs up into the 90s. Frequently in past summers, Finland's northern cities have registered higher daily temperatures over a period of weeks than cities in more southerly latitudes. Humidity is negligible, however, so that the heat in Finland is not insufferable, and on the whole the summer is brisk and bracing. The climate can be compared in general to that of northern Minnesota, or Maine.

Although large areas of Finland are still a wilderness, 60 percent of the people earn their livelihood in agricultural pursuits. The older and more prosperous farms are in the southern and western coastal regions and along the shores of Finland's sixty thousand lakes. Railroads and highways, however, are pushing the wilderness back, and many are the Finnish pioneers who are breaking new land in these hitherto undeveloped regions. Poor though that land may be, and back-breaking the labor, the Finnish peasant is content, because the land is his own. He is deaf to the blaring Soviet promises to free him from bondage, to parcel out land for him from the big estates, for he knows that the Soviet propaganda is either sadly misinformed or deliberately falsified to delude Russia's enslaved millions.

One of the first acts of the Finnish Parliament, meeting in the middle of May 1918, immediately at the conclusion of the War of Independence, was the Land Tenure Act, which divided the big estates. This law was further amended in 1922 by the act familiarly known as the Lex Kallio, named for the present President of Finland, then Minister of Agriculture, who was responsible for the legislation. The Lex Kallio, on which similar agrarian legislation in other lands has been modeled, provides among other things for State loans to the peasants who wish to buy the land which they and their ancestors have tilled as crofters. It is significant that, though the law gives the State the right to confiscate the land if the owner should prove unwilling to sell, never once has the State been forced to exercise that right. The farmer pays back the loan to the State at the rate of 7 percent annually, part of his payment being applied to interest, the rest on the principal. Today only three-tenths of a percent of the land in Finland is in estates whose field area exceeds 100 hectares, and nine out of every ten farmers own their own land. Of Finland's 450,000 independent landowners, 61 percent live on farms ranging from 10 to 100 hectares in area. This independent farming population, in fact, constitutes the backbone of Finland.

Before her independence, Finland imported a great deal of grain, especially wheat, from Russia. When that source was cut off after 1917, the State agricultural schools and farms experimented with cereal crops, and educated the farmers through extension courses, lectures, and agricultural societies, with the result that today Finland is practically self-sufficient in such food crops. Rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, leguminous plants, flax, hemp, and many vegetables are grown in Finland. Dairy farming is, however, of greatest importance, and most of the arable land is given over to fodder. All crops in Finland show tremendous increase in the past twenty years. Wheat



"The Three Smiths." By Felix Nylund. Sculptural Group on a Busy Street in Helsinki

is now grown even within the Arctic circle. Large-scale State reclamation of peat bogs and improved agricultural methods were strong contributing factors to these notable gains. Agriculture makes up 50 percent of the national wealth of Finland today. About a tenth of the gross yield is exported, 55 percent sold in the domestic market, the remaining 35 percent retained for the farmer's own use.

With 70 percent of the total area covered by forests—Finland's "green gold"—and with its thousands of lakes and rivers providing cheap transportation and boundless sources of water power, Finland's chief industries are naturally those in the wood-working field, which account for 85 percent of the country's total exports. Yet there are more workers employed in the extensive and varied industries for the home market than in those for export.

These industrial workers, also bombarded with gilded Soviet promises of better conditions, are as bitterly amused and disgusted as are the peasants; the leaflets rained down by Soviet bombers on the workers' districts of the Finnish cities are spat upon and stamped under foot. The people recognize the mockery of those promises from the U.S.S.R., where the workers' lot is far inferior to their own—promises of an eight hour day, vacations with pay, and other similar privileges.

Labor legislation, passed twenty-two years ago, already assures the Finnish worker of an eight hour day, and later legislation guarantees him a minimum two-weeks' annual vacation with full pay. Compulsory health and accident insurance and arbitration boards for fair settlement of labor disputes further provide for the welfare of the Finnish workingman. Trade inspectors, appointed by the State and municipalities, periodically check conditions in factories and mills. Private industry is paternalistic, as are also, of course, the State-owned industries. The big factories, mills, and organizations build model homes to house their employees, homes with a maximum of privacy, sunlight, and air, with a bit of ground for a flower garden or a vegetable patch; they provide hospitals, schools, summer vacation camps and sports grounds for the workers and playgrounds for their children. In the slumless cities of Finland the laboring classes live in clean, airy, modern buildings. To a large extent they own their own apartments.

Unemployment is low, normally less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 percent, though in the depths of the depression—1931-32 in Finland—it was up to 3 percent of the population. A Relief Act requires employers to keep all old employees on their payrolls on a small pension in return for such work as the oldster is able to do. The State and municipalities also help to maintain steady employment by making their building and road construction jobs coincide with slack periods in industry.

Wages in Finnish industry are not high, but the cost of living is equally low. The equivalent of a dollar in Finnish marks will buy at least twice as much in Finland as in the United States; \$1,000 will keep a family of five in reasonable shelter, food, and clothing for a year. A skilled laborer in Finland eats as well as the white-collar civil servant, though the latter's larger income may make it possible for him to live in more comfortable quarters.

Finland presents a fairly level economic structure. There are no extremes of wealth and poverty. In 1931, for example, only eighteen persons in Finland had an annual income of more than a million Finnish marks (about \$20,000), and of these, only six owned property worth more than 30,000,000 marks (\$600,000). Thus Finland's "millionaires" belong merely to the moderately rich class, comparatively speaking. The national wealth of the country in 1927, the latest year for which we have available figures, was 30,000 marks (\$600) per citizen.

One of the great economic leveling forces in Finland is the cooperative movement which has attained such scope that today about three fourths of the nation enjoy its advantages in various forms of cooperative combination. About one third of the domestic trade is conducted on a cooperative basis. The first centralized cooperative efforts began in 1899 with the founding of the Pellervo Society, which is still the central intellectual organization of the movement, carrying on extensive advisory and publishing activity, mainly in the field of agricultural cooperation. After the passage of the Cooperative Act of 1901, the foundation of cooperative societies proceeded apace, enthusiastically supported as a means of raising the economic and cultural standard of the poorer people, and at the same time strengthening the capacity of the nation to defend its integrity, which was even then being attacked by oppressive Russification measures.

Now there are 7,500 different cooperative associations, the majority of them agricultural cooperative societies and loan funds, and consumer cooperatives. Almost every parish has its cooperative dairy; there are 700 all told. With their laboratories, careful training, and strict supervision, the cooperative dairies have so markedly improved the quality of Finnish butter and cheese, that they are today equal to any in the market. The central cooperative dairy organization Valio accounts for 95 percent of Finland's butter exports, most of which go to England.

Besides the dairy cooperatives, the cooperative credit societies play an important rôle in the farmer's life. These societies, with a Central

Bank in Helsinki and with help from the State in the form of loans and guarantees, grant credit to farmers with which to clear marshes and forests, create productive field areas, build homes, and buy necessary machinery. Small farmers have founded, in addition, countless cooperative societies, many of them local, which supply their members with fodder, fertilizers, and farm machinery; secure markets for such farm products as meat, butter, and eggs; acquire breeding animals for improvement of their cattle. Local cooperative associations have also been instrumental in bringing telephone service and electrification into rural areas; others have established sawmills and flour mills for local use.

The consumer cooperatives—the third big cooperative group in Finland—now have more than 500 stores throughout the country, manufacturing and distributing through two great central organizations, the S.O.K. (Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society) and the O.T.K. (Cooperative Wholesale Association). Both are politically neutral, but the S.O.K. and its affiliated stores sell mainly to farmers; O.T.K. and its subsidiaries, to wage earners in cities and industrial centers. These central societies produce much of their own goods, operating hosiery mills, coffee-roasting plants; match, margarine, and candy factories; flour mills, meat-packing establishments, and garment factories, as well as laboratories for testing raw materials. The annual turnover of these consumer cooperative stores is tremendous—\$80,000,000 in 1936—and their close cooperation with the agricultural cooperatives has notably improved the economic condition of the poorer classes of Finland. By eliminating the middleman, the farmer himself pockets 75 to 85 percent of the price the consumer pays for his produce, and, in the case of milk, even as high as 90 percent.

Although the workers and farmers of Finland are thus actively working together for their joint welfare, legislation gives further assurance against poverty and sickness. The National Insurance Act of 1937 provides for the security of every able-bodied Finn, except civil servants who receive State pensions. Insurance commences on the first day after the eighteenth birthday, and the pension when the citizen has become old or otherwise incapacitated for work. The insurance fund amounted to 700,000,000 marks (\$14,000,000) by 1939, when the act went into effect.

Civic and State care of indigents, orphans, and cripples dates back many years before the achievement of Finland's independent status, and in recent years this work has been greatly extended. The Mothers' Aid Fund was established by law in 1935 and became operative in 1938. During the first six months of its existence the Fund furnished



"Cooperation." Relief by Gunnar Finne. Outside the Wholesale Cooperative Office Building in Helsinki

prenatal care, layettes, and hospitalization for 23,296 mothers of the low-income group. Child welfare societies, organized on a nationwide scale, care for defenseless and neglected children through advisory bureaus, children's homes, etc. Outstanding among these is the General Mannerheim League for Child Welfare, founded in 1920 by Finland's present great leader, Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim. The league was headed, until her death in 1938, by his sister, Baroness Sophie Mannerheim, director of the State nurses' training courses in Helsinki and internationally recognized for her distinguished service in the nursing profession, for which she was awarded the Florence Nightingale medal.

The Finnish peasants and laborers are intelligent, literate, and well-informed. With the lowest illiteracy rate in the world—9/10 of 1 percent, and that mainly in the recently acquired Lapland territory and along the Russian borders—even the poorest and humblest of them can read, and does. He compares his economic and social status with that of his class in many other lands and he is content, especially since he is confident that, given time and peace, he can continue to improve it in his enlightened country.

Literacy is no new development in Finland, although education was not compulsory until 1921—all earlier efforts to pass such legislation having been vetoed by the Czar. In 1686, the Church took measures to make education more general by decreeing that no one could be married unless he was confirmed, and no one could be confirmed unless he could read. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, therefore, most of the young generation could read, and a century later reading was quite a general accomplishment. The first book in Finnish, an alphabet, was published in the 1530s.

Now a minimum elementary education is compulsory, starting at the age of seven and continuing for six years, with a thirty-six week school term yearly. Besides the elementary schools, there are 230 secondary schools, of which the middle schools prepare for entrance to professional colleges, and the gymnasiums for the university. Of these schools 90 are State schools, and the rest are subsidized to the extent of 75 percent of their expenses by the State. Higher education is provided by three universities—the State University at Helsinki, and two, privately endowed, at Turku—besides the Technical Institute, with the same entrance requirements as the universities, a Commercial College, a College of Pedagogy, and a School of Social Science. Graduates of the middle schools are admitted to the last three. Enrolled in the Finnish colleges and universities today are about ten thousand

students. Women, who were first admitted to the university in 1871, make up 30 percent of this student body, a relatively greater number than in any other European country.

The Finn is avid for learning. The country's 2100 libraries lend five million books every year. In proportion to the population, no other country publishes and sells so many books annually. The Academic bookstore in the Finnish capital is the largest in Europe, with twelve miles of bookshelves offering the latest published works in a half dozen languages. The Finns flock to their 106 People's Colleges for adult education. Even the most remote cottage receives at least one newspaper, and it is characteristic of this people that the informative, educational articles interest them most.

In all the aspects of their daily life, the Finns continue to demonstrate their eagerness to improve mentally, physically, socially, economically; and their contribution to the world's progress is by no means slight. Their physical prowess is an old story. The athletes, who have garnered more gold medals at Olympic and international meets than those of nations ten times her size, have long since put Finland on the sports map of the world. From 1906, when "Father" Järvinen confounded the Greeks at the Athens mid-Olympics by taking first place in the Greeks' own event—the old-style discus—until 1920, when the Finns at last appeared under their own flag, these sturdy sportsmen helped to establish Finland's separate identity apart from the rest of the conglomerate Russian Empire. These astounding sports triumphs have often been attributed to the hardening effects of the *sauna*, that primitive steam bath in which the Finns sizzle and sweat before cooling off in a lake or a snowbank. But the Arctic environment and the grim struggle for existence, in which only the fittest survived, had undoubtedly more to do with those phenomenal exhibitions of endurance than Finnish runners have showed time after time. Hannes Kolehmainen, Paavo Nurmi, and the new world-record breaker, Taisto Mäki, are notable examples of the stubborn breed of man produced by generations of unrelenting battle with a relentless soil and climate.

Along with the intensive application to book learning, there developed naturally a cultivation of the fine arts. A roster of famous names bears evidence of the thoroughness with which the Finns have nurtured the arts.

In music Finland is represented today, first and foremost, by a Sibelius of world stature. Other younger composers, who are temporarily overshadowed by his towering figure, will in time win the recognition due their obvious gifts. In another decade perhaps, the songs of Toivo Kuula and Yrjö Kilpinen, the lyric melodies of Leevi

Madetoja, and the orchestral music of Uno Klami—to name only a few—will be almost as familiar as are now the majestic symphonies of Sibelius. Finland is a nation of singers. No celebration is complete without a chorus, and several choral groups have toured Europe and America. Of these the Helsinki University Chorus and Finlandia Chorus have been heard in the United States.

Even her greatest contribution in the field of literature—her epic, *Kalevala*—was passed on from generation to generation by bards chanting to the accompaniment of the “kantele,” the native Finnish harp. When through the painstaking efforts of a simple country physician, Elias Lönnrot, these tales were collected in book form in 1835, they were hailed far and wide and immediately translated into several languages. Our own Longfellow so admired the *Kalevala* that he lifted its meter outright and borrowed generously from its themes to create his *Hiawatha*. Other great names distinguish the history of Finnish literature, especially those of J. L. Runeberg, whose collection of poems, *The Tales of Ensign Stål*, is considered among the most stirring of patriotic poetry; Aleksis Kivi, whose penetrating interpretation of the Finnish people in such novels as *Seven Brothers* has led to comparisons with Cervantes, and Finland’s contemporary novelist, F. E. Sillanpää, winner of the Nobel Prize in literature in 1939.

Architects from all over the world make pilgrimages to Finland to return with respect for her distinctive native architecture. The Finns are born builders, and behind the creators of modern Helsinki is a long tradition. Many of the old wooden rural churches, built by men of the people, self-taught, show an instinctive talent for architecture as a fine art. Among Finland’s living architects, two names stand out above the rest: Eliel Saarinen, whom the Cranbrook Academy in Michigan has claimed for the past fifteen years, and whose magnificent railroad station in Helsinki is praised wherever architects gather; and Alvar Aalto, bold innovator, whose functional modern Paimio Tuberculosis Sanatorium and public library in Viipuri are meccas for students of architecture.

Their native gifts and love for the fine arts the Finns carried over into the industrial field, too, and the old peasant crafts are still carefully preserved. In the old western seaport of Rauma grandmothers teach their grandchildren to make the laces for which their town has been famed for generations; and the women in Kauhava on the Ostrobothnian plains still weave their linens and rugs on age-old looms from age-old patterns. Adaptations of these ancient designs appear in many of the modern textiles, and more and more artists are turning



"The Future of Finland." By Väinö Aaltonen. In the Diet Building at Helsinki

their talents to industrial uses. The artistic displays in the windows of Helsinki's up-to-date shops show wares of which many have already found world markets: the beautifully designed china from the Arabia factory—Europe's largest china factory—Kupittaa Savi pottery, plywood furniture, glass and textiles under the Artek trademark, designed by the architect Alvar Aalto and his wife Aino Aalto, and other textiles, rugs, and laces whose designers are often nameless but whose beautiful work is everywhere recognized.

In the short while they have been permitted to manage their own affairs, the Finns have created in their Arctic corner a true democracy—a real government of the people, by the people, for the people. Patterned to a great extent after our own United States Constitution, the Constitution of the Republic of Finland grants freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of worship. Finns can belong to any political party—except the Communist, outlawed for subversive activities in 1930—and vote for anyone they choose. Moscow's exhortations to the peasants and workers to desert their "capitalist" government do not disturb them, since they know that the President who speaks for them, Kyösti Kallio, is one of them, a self-made man of simple peasant stock, and that their Foreign Minister, Väinö Tanner, too, is one of them, a leader of the Social Democrats—the workers' party—and long an active and outstanding figure in the cooperative movement. Moreover, neither the President nor the Cabinet has the power alone to decide the nation's fate. The Finnish Constitution places the ultimate power in the hands of the representatives of the people, the Parliament, which appoints the Cabinet and to which the President also is responsible. In the unicameral Parliament—single chamber because the Finns believe that such a body is more truly democratic and does not set up class distinctions—an overwhelming majority of 141 out of 200 seats are now held by the workers' party, the Social Democrats, and the Agrarians together.

It was indeed the ruling class of Finland who decided against acceptance of Stalin's impossible demands, as he has screamed to the world. But the rulers of Finland are the common people whom the Soviet saviors now purport to rescue by destroying their homes and machine-gunning their women and children.

There are no rifts of dissension in the Finnish ranks through which Stalin's propaganda can drive an entering wedge. The State Church is the Evangelical Lutheran, to which 96 percent of the Finns belong, but the tolerant Constitution grants to others the right to worship—or not worship—as and where they choose. Neither has Finland any minority problems. Her 10 percent Swedish-speaking population is

as fiercely Finnish and loyal as the Finnish-speaking citizens, and the 2/10 of a percent Russian-speaking inhabitants, who are mostly White Russians, surely have no wish to be rescued by the Soviet army.

Russia has, moreover, no legitimate claims to any part of Finland, which has existed as an unbroken unit for centuries. Her eastern boundary has been practically unchanged since 1617. Even the territory now known as Finnish Lapland was ceded to Finland by a Czarist decree of 1864, although it did not officially become part of Finland until 1920. But it is only since the Republic of Finland took it over that roads, bridges, hotels, and schools have been constructed there, and the section generally made decently habitable.

These are some of the reasons why the Finns today can throw such a solid wall of flesh against the enemy from the East. And the morale of the men at the front is not broken by the weeping helplessness of their women at home. Courageous, capable, product of the same hard existence, the Finnish women were emancipated long before their sisters in many other lands. Sharing the vote equally with the men since 1906, they have had their own feminine representatives in the Finnish Parliaments, even in the Cabinet, guiding the nation's destinies for more than a score of years. They have worked side by side with their men in practically every trade and profession throughout the years. In these crucial moments they are again sharing equally in the responsibilities of the defense of their land, as members of the heroic volunteer organization, Lotta Svärd, or wherever they find their services are most needed or useful.

Such then are the Finns, enlightened, cultured, preeminently a people of peace. In their modern cities and towns they have erected statues honoring their poets, writers, and artists. Even the heroes of their primitive mythology, as presented in the *Kalevala* and folk tales, are not warriors, but bards and poets, who vanquished their enemies with the spell of magic words and incantations. But peace-loving though they are, they will fight, as they always have fought, when their right to self-determination has been threatened. The Finns today feel no hate and no fear. There is only the unflinching determination on the part of all citizens to live as free men and women, or to die.

Finns and Scandinavians

BY HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN

ARE THE FINNS SCANDINAVIANS? is a question often asked. Up to a few years ago the answer would have been a categorical No. The Finns were thought to be a Mongolian people who had mysteriously wandered in from the heart of Asia, bringing their strange language with them, and had become wedged in between Slav and Nordic without belonging to either. They were said to be more nearly related to the Hungarians or even to the Turks than to Norwegians and Swedes. Their striking resemblance to the Scandinavians was quoted as a triumph of environment over race.

This theory is now discredited by scientists as purely fantastic. The wanderings of the Finns have not been traced farther back than to the southern shores of the Baltic, whence the ancestors of the present inhabitants migrated to Finland either by way of Sweden or around the Gulf of Finland. The accepted theory now is that the Finns are a mixture of Nordic and East Baltic stock. Inasmuch as the East Baltic admixture is present also in Sweden and Norway and, to a lesser degree, in Denmark, it follows that the Finns are composed of the same racial elements as the Scandinavians, though in different proportions. The East Baltic strain is seen in the somewhat broader skulls of the Finns. Otherwise they are, roughly speaking, undistinguishable from the Scandinavians. They are predominantly blond, only about six per cent being classified as brunettes, and dark hair being very rare. In stature they are almost as tall as the Norwegians, slightly taller than the Swedes, and fully as sturdy in build. The average height has increased in recent years, probably owing to better food and intensive athletic training.

The Finnish language resembles no other European language except that of the Estonians living south of the Gulf of Finland. Finns and Estonians can understand each other, though with difficulty. The link with Hungarian is exceedingly tenuous—"about like that between English and Persian." In structure and sound Finnish is utterly different from Scandinavian, although some Germanic words have been adopted in the course of the centuries.¹

The language always has been and probably always will be a barrier to complete understanding. If, however, the common origin of Finn

¹ This matter is discussed fully by Professor John H. Wuorinen of Columbia University in his forthcoming book on Finland, a chapter of which he has been kind enough to let me see in manuscript.—H. A. L.

and Scandinavian were popularly accepted, it would facilitate both the perfect unification of the Finns within their own borders and the growing solidarity of Finland with the Scandinavian countries. Looked at in a broader way, the very difference may be an opportunity for mutual enrichment. We need only mention the strange, fantastic poetic quality of the Finnish national epic *Kalevala*, so utterly different from our Eddas and sagas. In character and general outlook on life the Finns differ from Swedes and Norwegians as those who have always fought for their existence, and have again and again looked danger in the face, differ from those who have lived in comparative security.

Historically, the fate of Finland was united with that of Sweden for six and a half centuries. It began with the crusade of the Swedish king St. Erik in 1157 and ended with the Russian conquest of Finland in 1809. By the fourteenth century the whole of Finland had been brought under Swedish rule. This served to unite the different Finnish tribes and helped to defend them against the enemy in the east. The Swedish regent Torgils Knutsson penetrated to Karelia and built the castle of Viborg (Viipuri) in 1293 as an outpost against the Russians who had invaded and plundered the interior of the country.

Although the conquest of Finland by Sweden had been in part accomplished by force of arms, the country was never treated as conquered territory, but as part of the realm, bound to Sweden sometimes loosely, sometimes in a rather close administrative union. The invasion, though taking place in the dark ages, appears highly civilized in comparison with what is being done in Europe today. The Finns were allowed to keep their land and their personal liberty under the rule of their own noble families. As the Finnish institutions were much more backward than the Swedish, they naturally developed along the same lines as in the older country. In 1362 the Finns received the right to vote in the election of the king on the same terms as other provinces in Sweden. In 1616 Gustav Adolf gave the country its own Diet composed, like the Swedish Riksdag, of four Estates, the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. That "Fundamental Law" which Russia promised to respect when Finland came under Russia in 1809 was Swedish law.

Gustav Adolf's daughter Christina founded the University of Åbo in 1640. Sweden gave Finland Christianity in the Roman Catholic form and afterwards introduced the Lutheran Reformation. Proselytizing by the Greek Catholic church along the eastern border had very little effect, and the country is even now almost entirely Lutheran, which constitutes, of course, a link with Scandinavia. While the Fin-

nish language had not penetrated to the institutions of higher learning, it was used in the churches from the first. The bishops at Åbo were required to be native Finns, and as they had a great deal of power, this was important. The language of the educated people was Swedish, even when they were Finnish born. No books were printed in Finnish except religious and elementary books. Finnish was the language of the common people and of matters pertaining to daily life.

During Sweden's Period of Greatness, the Finns fought and bled on the battlefields of Europe side by side with the Swedes. They won their share of glory and booty, but paid a heavy price in taxes and men. Indeed it has been claimed by some historians that, without the Finnish contingent, Sweden could not have held her position as a European power even for a short time. I do not think that Sweden can be accused of either oppressing or exploiting Finland. If the common people suffered during the many wars, so did the common people in Sweden, and if Finland often had to bear the brunt of the fighting, it was due to her position nearest the common enemy, Russia. Finns had been trying to beat back the eastern hordes long before they became involved in the wars of Swedish kings. Gustav Adolf consolidated Finland in the east and pushed the Russians back even from the shores of the Gulf of Finland. It was after the Swedish army had been destroyed at Poltava that the worst invasion in Finland's history took place. One may, of course, speculate on how much better things would have been if Charles XII had stayed at home after the victory at Narva to defend Finland and the other Baltic possessions instead of plunging into Poland and the Ukraine, or if the last Swedish king to reign over Finland, Gustav IV Adolf, had given adequate support to the Finnish peasants in their fight against the army of the Czar. Nevertheless, it all simmers down to the fact that, as Sweden herself grew weaker, she failed to protect Finland, and the end was tragedy, when the conquest by Russia was completed in 1809.

Unhappy as was this parting, leaving bitter memories of shame on one side and of resentment on the other, it was nevertheless due to the Swedish heritage that Finland was able to save her soul through the century of domination by Russia. During the years of union with Sweden, the Finns had imbibed Western ideas of law and freedom. They had become accustomed to free institutions. They had absorbed Western culture so thoroughly that it survived all oppression. It is Western civilization on which they have built a free Finland.

The Swedish language remained the literary language some time after the parting. The two great Finnish patriots, Zacharias Topelius

and Johan Ludvig Runeberg, both wrote in Swedish, although their books dealt largely with Finnish-speaking peasants. If it is true that Runeberg's *The Tales of Ensign Stål* did more than anything else to kindle the hope and enthusiasm that enabled the Finns to win their freedom at last, it is equally true that this book did more than anything else to endear the Finns to their Scandinavian neighbors. As the Swedish critic Sten Selander says, "It belongs to us by the greatest right of all, that of true love." Next to Runeberg we must place Topelius, whose historical novels deal with the intertwined history of Sweden and Finland. Few nations possess a nobler national anthem than Runeberg's "Our Land" or a more stirring patriotic song than his "March of the Björneborgers." They are sung all over Scandinavia, in Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian. In the poet's native country they still hold as high a place as ever, but now they are sung in Finnish translation.

It must be admitted that no present day writer of Finland is as familiar to the rank and file of Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians as were the older authors, but students of literature have followed the development there, and last November the Finnish-language novelist Frans Eemil Sillanpää received, in the Nobel Prize, the highest literary honor Scandinavia has to bestow.

During the years of Russian tyranny, Scandinavians, not only in Sweden but in Norway and Denmark as well, looked on Finland with mournful sympathy and at the same time with profound respect. In the dogged resistance of the Finns within the limits of the law they recognized principles akin to their own, and no one rejoiced more when Finland gained her freedom. This sympathy found public expression when President Kallio met with the three kings at Stockholm last October. Not many weeks later the Scandinavians were called on to redeem the pledges, actual and implied, that they had given on that occasion, and they have not shirked the task. Money and supplies have been freely sent, and Swedish volunteers are now fighting with the Finns in Karelia where their ancestors fought under Torgils Knutsson at the end of the thirteenth and under Gustav Adolf at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Russia's Crimes Against Finland

WHEN THE FINNS, during the negotiations of England and France with Russia last summer, declared that they did not want the shadow of a Russian within their borders, they knew whereof they were speaking. Finnish experience of Russian aggression goes back as far as records exist. Border warfare in the east and invasions from the east, punctuated by brief intervals of peace, constitute her history.

In 1710, after the defeat of the Swedes at Poltava, Peter the Great set out to conquer Finland. He held the country for eight years, during which time his Cossacks murdered, plundered, and burned. They carried away the able-bodied men and the women and children to be sold into slavery, killed the useless old people, tortured those suspected of hiding money by flogging, choking them with smoke, hanging them up head downward over a slow fire, and so on. Those who escaped the terror hid in the woods, where many froze or starved to death and others were crippled by exposure. Large sections of the country were depopulated.

In 1721, by the Peace of Nystad, Russia retained Karelia with Viborg. The country was divided up into big estates, and the inhabitants became serfs as the peasants still were at that time in Russia.

In 1743, by the Peace of Åbo, Russia took about half of what remained of Finland.

In 1808, when Napoleon wished to punish Sweden by taking Finland away from her and giving it to Russia, Alexander I sent his troops into Finland without a declaration of war, and again the country was ravaged.

In 1809, at the Diet of Borgå, Finland became a grand-duchy under Russia, but the Czar promised to respect her institutions and her Fundamental Law. This promise was not kept. The Diet was not called again for over half a century.

In 1829 censorship of the press was introduced into Finland.

In 1850 it was forbidden to print in the Finnish language any books except those dealing with religious or economic subjects.

In the 1880s the Slavophil movement in Russia resulted in an onslaught on Finnish institutions. The slogan of the movement was: "One law, one church, one language."

In 1899, by the February Manifesto, Czar Nicholas II at one stroke deprived Finland of all her constitutional rights. The legislative power of the Diet was practically abrogated. A deputation of 500 prominent

Finns carrying a protest signed by 593,000 persons went to Petersburg to lay their case before the Czar, but he refused to see them.

In 1901 the Finnish army was reorganized in such a way as practically to amalgamate it with the Russian.

In 1903 the tyrant Governor-General Bobrikoff was made dictator. His rule was marked by stricter censorship, espionage, cancelling the right of assembly, banishments, suppression of newspapers, and forcing the Russian language on the people.

In 1910 the Duma passed the Imperial Legislation Act by which all power to legislate for Finland became vested in the Duma. The Diet was several times dissolved, and measures of social reform which had been passed were never heard of again. Among these measures were prohibition, general insurance, provision for children and the aged, education, public health, and aid for agricultural laborers to acquire land.

In 1912 Russians living in Finland received the same rights as citizens and could even be made members of the Senate. When Finnish officials protested, they were tried before Russian courts and sent to Russian prisons or to Siberia. During the years 1911 to 1917 not less than fifty Finnish officials were confined in Russian prisons because they refused to execute orders that were contrary to Finnish law.

In 1917 the Bolshevik government fomented the Red rebellion which broke out in Finland in January 1918. Tens of thousands of Russian soldiers fought with the Reds and were largely responsible for the atrocities that marked the war. Meanwhile Russian propaganda was blackening Finland's fair name in liberal countries. That propaganda is still going on.

At the end of October 1938 Russia formulated demands on Finland which included vital points both in the north and the south and which would have destroyed Finland's sovereignty within her own borders.

On November 30 Russian planes began to bombard Helsinki and other Finnish cities without a declaration of war, while Russian troops tried to force the Finnish borders. When the attacks were unsuccessful, a policy of terrorizing the civil population was initiated. Russian planes bombarded the farms and villages where people who had been evacuated from the larger cities had taken refuge, killing non-combatants without regard to age or sex.



Ancient Castle in Viipuri, Now Military Headquarters

Cities of Finland

A LONG THE SOUTHERN coast of Finland lies a string of important cities, all possessing ancient historic buildings which would be irreplaceable if destroyed. All have been subjected to bombing in the present war. Farthest east lies Viipuri, a trading post from

heathen times, now the second city of the republic. Viipuri (Swedish Viborg) has always been an outpost against Russian attacks. The town grew up around Tor-gils Knutsson's castle, built in 1293. In the sixteenth century it was entirely encompassed by a fortified wall, the sole re-

mains of which is the Round Tower now used as a restaurant. Viipuri is a lively cosmopolitan town with a mixed population of Finns, Swedes, Germans, and Russians.

East of Helsinki and not far away lies the small city of Porvoo (Borgå) known as the poets' town. It was the home of Johan Ludvig Runeberg, whose house is preserved as a museum, but it has attracted also more modern writers, among them Linnankoski, Hjalmar Procopé, Bertel Gripenberg, and Jarl Hemmer, besides the artists Walter Runeberg and Albert Edelfelt. More sinister



Round Tower by the Market-Place of Viipuri



Restaurant in the Ancient Round Tower of Viipuri



A Building in Fourteenth Century Porvoo

associations attach to the peaceful little town. The cemetery where Runeberg is buried holds also the grave of the patriot Eugen Schauman who shot the Russian tyrant Governor-General Bobrikoff in 1904. It was in Borgå, too, that the Estates of Finland met in the Diet which swore allegiance to the Czar of Russia in 1809.

Helsinki (Helsingfors) is a thoroughly modern city. Though founded by Gustav Vasa, it failed to develop until after the union with Russia, when it was made capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Its



A Picturesque Section of Ancient Porvoo

most rapid growth has been in the nineteenth century, especially during the two decades of Finland's independence. Because of the prevalent light color of the buildings, it is known as the White City of the North. With 300,000 inhabitants Helsinki is the largest city of Finland. Besides being the seat of government, it is the cultural center, with the State University, besides other institutions of learning, libraries, art galleries, institutes of scientific research, and publishing houses. Its public buildings have been built by Finland's greatest architects and decorated with the work of her great painters and sculptors.

Some distance inland but still in the southern part of the country lies Tampere (Tammerfors) on both sides of the Tammerkoski Rapids. With almost two hundred factories, it is a great industrial center, but as the power used is all electric derived from the waterfalls, it is radiantly clean. Tampere is



A Market Woman in Helsinki



A Peaceful Scene in the Market-Place of Helsinki



Scene in Tampere with Modern Hotel

comparatively modern. Its development began in 1821 when Alexander I granted it the privileges of a free city. The most fiercely fought battle in the War of Independence took place here, when the Whites under General Mannerheim ousted the Reds from the city and thereby decided the outcome of the war.

In the southeast corner of Finland, facing the Åland Islands and Sweden, lies Turku (Åbo), the oldest city in Finland. It was the capital of the country all through the Swedish period and the cradle of culture.



A Park in the Industrial City of Tampere

The old castle was once the scene of a brilliant court life. The University, founded in 1640, was frequented by Swedes as well as Finns. The cathedral is the Westminster Abbey of Finland, containing the graves of generals, civic leaders, and great clerics. The town has been many times swept by fire and sacked by Baltic pirates and Russian marauders. The cathedral has been in part destroyed but has been rebuilt and was completed for the seven hundredth anniversary of the city in 1929. With its strategic position, Turku is even now an important trading center.



Fourteenth Century Castle in Turku, Now a Museum



Turku with Its Thirteenth Century Cathedral

Economic Progress in a Free Finland

BY GEORG VON ESSEN

PARALLEL WITH the development in the social and cultural life of Finland during the last two decades runs a most remarkable progress in the economic field. This progress, as will be shown below, has been extremely rapid. Finland might in fact be held up as an example of how strikingly a nation may advance under a free economic system, harmoniously combined with a democratic political constitution.

Finland, before she gained her freedom from Russian rule in 1918, was mainly an agricultural country. There was an industry, though producing on a very small scale, and whatever industrial products were exported were nearly all sold to Russia. When in 1918 Russia had been lost as a buyer, the Finns were compelled to find new markets in Europe and in transatlantic countries. This was an extremely difficult undertaking. The Russian markets had demanded only articles of lower grades, and now the production of the Finnish export industries at short notice had to be changed to satisfy the demand of the Western world for quality. In addition, there was at the time a scarcity of capital to be overcome, and world wide sales organizations to be created. Actually, however, this starting from the ground up became an advantage, for when the sharp commercial upturn of the 'twenties set in, the Finns were ready with a thoroughly modern industrial equipment.

Finland's vast forests and numerous waterfalls constitute the two main sources of wealth which have been of importance in the development of Finnish industry and in furthering a higher standard of living for the people. Timber and wood products always have formed and still form the backbone of Finland's industrial structure and today her exports in this field include an amazing variety of wood specialties, from lumber for building to the finest silk paper. On this basis Finnish industry has developed very powerfully during the last few decades; in fact, the progress has been greater than is generally believed. Comparative statistics indicate that from 1920 onward Finland has been one of the countries where industrial development has been most rapid, the average annual increase of the industrial production being over 6 per cent. Only Japan has been able to keep pace with Finland, with an annual increase of production of about 6 per cent,

whereas the corresponding figures for instance in Sweden and Canada have been respectively 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The dominating position of the wood-working industries, together with the fact that their principal products, such as sawn goods, mechanical and chemical wood pulp, and even newsprint, are semi-products and thus represent relatively low refining values, has had the effect of keeping the development of industrialization at a relatively low level, in spite of the rapid progress in the various industries. If we take into consideration the value of the refining work per capita, a comparison with other countries will indicate that Finland still has great possibilities for increasing her share of the refining work and thus adding to her national income.

It would be a mistake, however, to presume that the rise in Finnish industry is limited to the wood-working industries. Metals have been foremost in the development of Finland's home market manufacturing, for she has deposits of iron, nickel, copper, and zinc, as well as limited amounts of lead, silver, and gold. Next to metals in importance is the textile industry, including cotton, woolen, and linen. Mass production of woven goods is mainly concentrated in Tammerfors, the second industrial city of Finland. The industries working chiefly for the home market have also been able to increase their production, the average annual rise since 1920 being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At the present moment Finnish paper factories employ 20,000 workers as against 12,000 in 1918; the sawmill industry employs 60,000; the metal industry and factories, 21,000; and the textile industry, 18,000 workers. The total value of Finnish industrial production last year rose to 15 billion Finnish marks (\$300,000,000). Finland's export trade has developed in proportion to the industrial output in general, and in recent years nearly one-tenth of Finland's total exports have been absorbed by the United States market.

Taking all this into consideration, the Finns have every reason to be proud of what they have achieved in the economic field during twenty years of independence. As a consequence of the economic development, the standard of living has risen rapidly and is now nearing that of the other Northern countries. Every Finnish worker knows perfectly well how much higher his standard of living is than that of the Russian workingman; in fact so much higher, that the latter not even in his most rosy dreams could imagine all the comforts of life the Finnish working people can allow themselves. And, therefore, knowing this, every Finnish workingman now is prepared to give his life to save his family and his fellowmen from the economic misery of bolshevik rule.



Apartments for Engineers at Sunila Opening on a Forest Park. Alvar Aalto, Architect

Some Houses for Employees in Finland

Text and Photographs by G. E. KIDDER SMITH

INHERITING the romantically festooned buildings of Czarist Russia, Finland has in its brief independence produced some of the world's finest architecture. Instead of being waylaid into a pictorial style of self-conscious nationalistic quaintness, the Finns approach the problems confronting them with a grasp of the essentials of sincere design, governed by environmental conditions. Consequently they arrive at a clean beauty and fitness that is refreshingly original and genuine.

The rural remoteness of many of their industrial plants often necessitates local housing for employees, and the intelligent manner in which they solve this responsibility displays a planning foresight and adaptability rarely found in other countries. In the factory housing shown, all by Architect Aalto, this ability to visualize projects as a whole, not simply as accretive incidences of future expansion, has developed a continuity of theme and architectural harmony almost unique in industrial work. These employees are more than merely cared for physically: they are housed in buildings so unaffectedly beautiful in their studied simplicity that they instinctively take pride in belonging to them.



*Houses Built for Workers in the Pulp Factory at Sunila.
Note the Large Window Areas*



Recently Completed Apartments for Workingmen at Sunila



*One of the Individual Houses Built for Engineers at Inkeroinen.
Alvar Aalto, Architect*

Finland's Army of Women

BY ALEXANDER MATSON

Dispatches from the Finland front have often mentioned the Lotta Svärd organization of women, and many of the "Lottas" have been listed as killed in action. Mr. Matson's article, written shortly before the war began, describes the training that has been going on for twenty years to fit the women of the country for this test of their prowess. Their special task in the war has been to watch for and give warning of air attacks. Young girls in groups of eight are posted in watch towers along the boundary.

THE LOTTA SVÄRD is the biggest women's organization in Finland—in a relative sense probably the biggest voluntary national organization of women anywhere whose members carry out regular exacting work year in and year out. The Lottas, whose uniform covers women of all classes and occupations, typists, housewives, doctors, architects, civil servants, countrywomen and townswomen, women of the people and society women, turn out for service as needed. But even when one least sees them, there are always Lottas at work, and all the time the organization is being trained and perfected for the biggest task of all, the service of the Finnish defense forces in time of war. The Lotta is the woman's version of the Civic Guard; her neat grey field uniform, which is her parade and working dress alike, is a symbol of the ultimate purpose of the organization—the defense of the Fatherland.

Such a purpose in women is nothing new. Finnish women have helped their men before in times of war. What is new in the Lotta Svärd organization is just organization—first a careful calculation of what women can do for national defense and then the development of that effort to the maximum pitch of utility, to the stage of a perfectly working machinery.

The original Lotta Svärd, the heroine of a poem by Johan Ludvig Runeberg, was a soldier's wife who continued to follow the regiment after her husband had fallen, in order that the men who fought might not lack the comforts of her canteen. Through every advance and retreat, through the rigors of winter campaigns, she remained with the men, an angel in need. The adoption of her name for the present organization was a stroke of genius. To a Finn it reveals the spirit and purpose of the organization with admirable conciseness. It connotes not the kind of patriotism that finds expression in parades, speeches,

and banquets, but hardships and sacrifices cheerfully borne.

Lotta Svärd was a canteen woman, and if her followers today had stopped at field kitchens they would still have been in the tradition. But they go a step farther. Founded in 1921 as a women's subsidiary organization to the Civic Guard, to help in financing, equipping, and morally supporting that volunteer force, the Lotta Svärd organization has developed into a many-sided non-combatant service corps of inestimable value for the national defense. The very efficiency of the organization has led it to draw the full logical consequences of its premises. From helping the volunteers by collecting money, sewing uniforms, and feeding the men during exercises, the Lottas have gone on to take over duty after

duty which in normal circumstances would have had to be done by men. Under their charter the Lottas are not a fighting force, but they have increased the fighting strength of the nation by releasing men from work that can be done by women. Every Lotta in the field denotes one more man to hold a rifle or serve a gun, and what that means to a nation with Finland's small population needs no explaining.

Thus the Lottas do clerical work for the Civic Guard and are prepared to extend this service in time of war; they have a field kitchen service which the regular army is only too pleased to utilize during



A "Lotta" of Today

army manoeuvres; they maintain fully equipped field hospitals; they have members trained for all air-raid precautions and signalling work; and finally, they continue the work of supplying the volunteers with money and equipment through a department specializing in collections. The efficiency of the organization has received public recognition by its inclusion in the general mobilization scheme; in other words, this women's army has become an integral part of the national defense, one of the cogwheels in the machinery of mobilization.

The organization has to be in perfect working order, each member trained for service. This state of preparedness has been achieved partly by making the structure of the organization such that its swift and efficient mobilization is possible, partly by steady peace-time practice in the tasks which members will be called upon to carry out in war; incidentally, the structure also allows of the fullest possible utilization of the natural abilities of members.

To begin with, the organization is divided and subdivided in a manner corresponding to the organization of the Civic Guard. First into districts, which are also the mobilization areas, then each district into local detachment areas, and these again into village detachment areas. Members thus serve in their own village.

Apart from this areal organization, the Lotta Svärd is divided into four sections which run right through the organization. These are the Medical Section, the Commissariat Section, the Equipment Section, and the Collections and Clerical Section. All members belong to one of these, choosing of course the one for which they have the greatest aptitude. Thus one can join up for hospital work, for field kitchen and canteen work, for the kind of work involved in making of equipment, or for clerical work and canvassing. Within the sections there is a ladder of authority so that all work can be directed and coordinated from a central source.

A feature making for easy mobilization is further that members may choose whether to become Service Lottas or Welfare Lottas. Service Lottas have volunteered for service anywhere in the event of war and for long periods away from home. Welfare Lottas carry out duties in their home areas. Under this arrangement women who cannot leave their homes for long periods, such as mothers of families, are not prevented from becoming Lottas.

Women may also join the Lotta Svärd as supporting members. Thus any woman prevented by age or physical disability from becoming an active member can help the organization with her annual subscription. It says much, however, for the Lotta spirit that out of a total membership of well over 100,000, more than four-fifths are active

members. Girls under seventeen may join a Little Lotta organization, where they are taught first principles until they qualify by age for admission to the Lotta Svärd organization.

Besides the work the Lottas do in their respective sections, they train for field service by suitable sports such as skiing, walking, swimming, and cross-country running with map and compass. Rowing and ski competitions are held annually, and every second year the Lottas assemble at a big national congress. Cultural work, as well as work making for physical fitness, plays a large part in the organization's interior routine.

For the Civic Guard the support of the Lotta Svärd has been of inestimable value. Apart from the money, uniforms, and other articles of clothing annually handed over, there is the moral support of knowing that these women are sharing the burden of voluntary service. And as to the reality of their burden no soldier is ever in doubt. However early he may turn out for service, the Lottas are there. Women rise to put in hours of needed service before going to their jobs at eight or nine, and come back again when their job is over. They spend holidays with troops in the field at exercises, summer and winter. Having once for all undertaken the commissariat arrangements for the volunteers at all times and for the regular army whenever needed, they are in honor bound not to fail under any conditions, even the severest. They have to maintain a wartime pitch of efficiency.

But if the volunteers are in a position to judge Lotta Svärd efficiency at any time, there are occasions when the public at large experiences it as well. More and more, the promoters of big public festivals and assemblies of various kinds appeal to the Lotta Svärd for help in their catering arrangements. They know that if the Lotta Svärd undertakes the catering, the public will be served with wholesome food and refreshments, cheaply and efficiently. And the Lottas are willing to do so whenever there are no prior claims on their services. As an organization prepared to feed an army in war, the Lotta Svärd is perfectly able to cope with the biggest crowds and rather enjoys these opportunities of showing its mettle. Catering on a big scale enables the Lottas to check up on their capacity, and in addition, to add to their funds. Cheaply as all Lotta food is sold, the circumstance that there is no wage bill enables the organization to make a profit on its civilian jobs. The same desire to earn money for the cause and at the same time to utilize machinery that might grow rusty for want of practice, has led to the opening of Lotta Svärd cafés and restaurants, run largely but not wholly by volunteer labor. At these, too, one can be sure of cheap and honest food, dishes without frills. For although a



A Class of Lotta Svärd Members Listening to a Lecture

Lotta Svärd restaurant must of course be a restaurant, the foundation of all Lotta cookery is and must remain the field kitchen—the soup-cannon, as Finnish soldiers call it. An army marches on its stomach, and Lotta fare must above all be nourishing, if the army is to march well. And so the Lottas specialize in good strong broths and stews and porridges. At most Lotta kitchens one can buy on specified days of the week hot pea soup to take home, a big portion for a few cents. No weak watery stuff or refined purée, but peas boiled with pork and pork bones into a thick broth, tasty and satisfying; with bread, a meal a man might march on in the hardest frost for hours. This Lotta staple—its strength and simplicity, the fact that it represents the highest nourishment value for the money, its common sense—somehow typifies the Lotta Svärd organization as much as its simple and strictly utilitarian uniform does.



"A Soldier's Bride"

*Edelfelt's Illustration to Runeberg's Poem
"Lotta Svärd"*

*This article was contributed by the
Finnish Travel Information Bureau*

Herbert Olivecrona, Brain Surgeon

BY ASTRID FORSBERG

Rarely has a Fellowship awarded by the American-Scandinavian Foundation or any of its sister organizations brought such beneficent results as that given to a young Swedish surgeon, Herbert Olivecrona, for study in the United States. There he learned to know Harvey Cushing, the pioneer in the field of brain surgery. Upon his return to Stockholm he became the first, as he is still the leading, brain surgeon of Europe. After the death of Cushing the mantle has fallen on his Swedish pupil.

PROFESSOR HERBERT OLIVECRONA is the great name in the domain of brain surgery. A few years ago the writer happened to attend, as press representative, a medical congress in eastern Europe. "Oh, you are from Sweden, Olivecrona's country," was the greeting often heard. His amazing operations, familiar through articles in medical journals, were discussed with the keenest interest. Not only among ordinary people, but even more in medical circles, Professor Olivecrona is regarded as a surgical wizard.

Olivecrona is now to Europe what Cushing was to America. To his clinic at the Serafimer Hospital in Stockholm patients come from every corner of Europe, but especially many from the eastern part of the continent. Some years ago he was called officially to Moscow in order to operate on the



Herbert Olivecrona

secretary of the Executive Committee in the Soviet Union, Ivan Akulov. Another famous patient was the Hungarian author, Frigyes Karinthy. When he found himself threatened with blindness, paralysis, insanity, and certain death, he wondered whether it would be necessary for him to go to America and be operated on by Cushing. Then he was told about Olivecrona in Stockholm and resolved to go there. A brain tumor was removed from his head, and he was completely cured. It is Olivecrona to whom Karinthy pays homage in his exciting and amusing novel where he describes his brain sickness and cure at the Serafimer Hospital.

A more obscure patient was a young man from the Swedish countryside whom we might hear standing by an outdoor dancing floor telling his story to other young people. He had been the gayest and most lissome of dancers, but was stricken with paralysis. Now, after he has been operated on for a tumor in the spine, he dances once more, follows the plow, and drives a car. The country youth tells his story to his circle, as the Hungarian author did to his. Tells how he lay wide awake with only a local anesthetic, gazing at the floor during the four hours while the dangerous tumor was being removed. He mentions Olivecrona's name with reverence mingled with awe.

In order to be a brain surgeon it is necessary to have an excellent physique and especially to possess iron nerves. Herbert Olivecrona comes of sound and vigorous Swedish stock and is one of many sisters and brothers. In appearance he is a typical Northerner, blond and tall and well-grown. Both his patients and his pupils speak admiringly of his calm, a calm that creates confidence in all who are near him. When seen at the clinic he never appears to be tired, even if he has been standing by the operating table working intensively for eight hours out of twenty-four. His capacity for work seems to be inexhaustible; his power of concentration never flags. His working day begins at seven or eight in the morning. Generally he has two operations, each lasting for three or four hours. Then he receives patients and makes his rounds, and finally there is his scientific authorship. His day is certainly both taxing and nerve-racking.

As a young medical student of twenty-one, Olivecrona became a pupil of the famous Professor Payr in Leipzig. His first study of surgery took place during the World War in the years 1917 to 1918. At that time, however, there was no thought of brain surgery. Europe had no specialists in the field, no brain clinics. Olivecrona is indebted to America for his most important impulses in this field. When he came back to Sweden after his first study years abroad, he was awarded a Fellowship by Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen. In America he

had an opportunity to see several operations by the brain surgeon, Harvey Cushing, and thereby was led to enter what became his special field. In 1922 he took his doctor's degree and the same year performed his first brain operation at the Serafimer Hospital. The operation was successful. Since then he has devoted all his time to brain surgery and has attained remarkable results. He has performed thousands of operations and removed innumerable tumors.

Every operation means an extension of knowledge in the field, and all this knowledge Olivecrona has gained directly through his own work. The special technique which he uses was founded by Cushing. In such a field as brain surgery progress can, of course, not be by leaps and bounds, but nevertheless the technique is constantly being developed and improved. It has, for instance, been possible, during the active years of Professor Olivecrona, to reduce the time of operation from six or seven hours to three or four. This means a great deal, because it has contributed to reduce the percentage of deaths from 80 or 90 percent to 10 or 15. When it is a case of brain tumors, the patient has only two alternatives: death or an operation. Naturally, the great majority choose the operation. The many successful operations by which patients have been saved from death, paralysis, blindness, or dumbness, have lent an almost legendary glamour to the brain clinic of our Serafimer Hospital and especially to its great specialist.

To the layman it would seem that all tampering with the brain is almost miraculous. Some cases open curious perspectives. There is, for instance, the story of a clergyman who began to behave most improperly and shocked his parishioners and neighbors in the highest degree. He cracked jokes in the pulpit; he made a humorous speech at the funeral of a good friend. Evidently his moral and intellectual inhibitions had broken down. He had to resign from his office and after a while was sent to Olivecrona in Stockholm. In the hospital, too, he behaved in a very unrestrained manner, flirted with the nurses, and was familiar with the physicians. But he was operated on by Olivecrona, who removed a tumor that evidently had been pressing on the center from which his desire to crack jokes had emanated. After the operation the patient became quite normal and could resume his office, where he now behaves in a manner proper to a sober and serious pastor. There is another case recorded at the clinic of a patient who was seized with a sudden desire to make jokes when a certain spot was pressed, and he kept on joking during the operation.

Once a Lapp girl was operated on for a nest of worms in her brain. This was a strange case. Medical records have only three similar ones. An intestinal worm had found lodgment in the girl's brain and had

developed into a veritable nest of grubs as large as a tangerine. The girl recovered completely. It was the first time that an operation, in such a case, had been successful.

It is amazing how much of a human brain can be removed without injuring the intelligence, but a hair's breadth too much may bring death or ugly disturbances. Certain blood vessels in the brain are so sensitive that a slight pressure on them may result in death. As for slighter disturbances—for instance that a patient after the operation has forgotten how to read and has to start his A B C again, or that his knowledge of foreign languages has completely dropped out of his memory—these do not mean very much to one who has been saved from insanity, paralysis, blindness, or death.

Almost all Professor Olivecrona's operations are performed with only a local anesthetic. Karinty could describe in his novel the whole course of the difficult operation performed on his brain. The patient is fully awake. Now and then the professor asks him how he feels. An opening is cut in the skull and through this the delicate instruments are inserted. In most cases it is necessary to have a blood transfusion, sometimes more than one. The loss of blood may be very considerable during operations on the brain.

Every operation by Olivecrona is a surgical event at the clinic. It is witnessed by younger surgeons, by visiting students, nurses, photographer, and secretary. As he works, the professor dictates to a stenographer every movement and every reaction. This record, together with the photographs taken, is of the greatest significance for future study and forms the basis of Olivecrona's scientific authorship. He has written a great deal and he also, like Cushing, receives pupils from other countries. When a German surgeon left the Serafimer Hospital in order to continue his studies under Cushing, the famous American told him that one who came from Olivecrona in Stockholm had nothing to learn from him. There was at one time a proposal that Olivecrona should become Cushing's assistant, but fortunately nothing came of this proposal. There was always great mutual regard between the two pioneers in this field, and they visited each other. Cushing came to Stockholm; Olivecrona was several times in the United States.

The Swedish surgeon is yet under fifty and possesses a physical buoyancy which gives promise that he may have many active years before him. As a relaxation from his arduous work, he enjoys outdoor life and sports, is an impassioned hunter and bold ski-runner, and is fond of hockey and golf. He finds rest and recreation also in his pleasant home in a suburb of Stockholm, where he lives a happy and harmonious family life with his wife and four children.

Sillanpää

BY LAURI VILJANEN

"I haven't slept in five weeks for thinking of my country," said Sillanpää when reporters from Swedish papers entered his home in Helsinki together with a messenger carrying the telegram announcing that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. "Now I feel a deep joy that I can render my country the greatest service an old author can render it in the hour of need, that of increasing the world's respect for Finnish culture and helping to make the voice of the Finnish spirit heard in the world. You must understand, my heart beats heavily with the thought of my country's fate, and I can do nothing. The others have their duties, but I have nothing to do but think of my country. My son is a reservist, but I am nothing."

FRANS EEMIL SILLANPÄÄ, the foremost Finnish author of our day, was born on September 16, 1888, in the parish of Hämeenkyrö in western Finland, on the border of the Satakunta and Häme provinces. His forefathers were independent farmers but his father was a poor cottager, a farm laborer who had rented from the farm a small place to live on, without any land. Nevertheless the future author spent a happy childhood. His books reflect memories of his boyish pastimes and of his lonely wanderings through the fresh and beautiful countryside. At the beginning of the century he started school at Tampere, the chief industrial city of Finland. He was a good pupil and matriculated in 1908. He then studied natural sciences for five years at the still extant Imperial Alexander University at Helsingfors. These studies gave him that original biological viewpoint which appears in his work. His development was also affected by his close association with the free community of artists in southern Finland, leading lights of which were the composer Jean Sibelius, the painter Eero Järnefelt, and, earlier, the famous author Juhani Aho.

Without having taken his examinations, Sillanpää returned unexpectedly to the cottage in Hämeenkyrö on Christmas Eve 1913. He had just passed through an emotional crisis which finally drove him to seek expression through writing. This return to the narrow environs of his childhood gradually led him into "that form of life in which flourish work, pleasure, and pain"—to quote his own words. In 1916 he married a young country girl, Sigrid Maria Salomäki, and in the same year his first novel appeared. He had already tried his powers by writing short stories, and his imagination had been fired by certain

European authors. Hamsun, Maeterlinck, and Strindberg had made the deepest impression on him and awakened his own creative gifts.

Life and Sun was an exceptional first novel, and just as remarkable for a first book was his collection of short stories *Children of Mankind in the March of Life*, written a short time before and published the following year. Although Finnish literature, ever since the days of Aho, has found its inspiration in nature and has been marked by a strong lyrical trend, nothing like this had been



Frans Eemil Sillanpää

seen before. The novel portrays the experiences of a young man and two young women through a summer. With sensitive instinct the author has followed the events as they rose out of the flaming summer in nature and in youthful hearts, which surrendered themselves passively to "receive the world as a sensation." The poet employs surprising facets of his imagination; he appears to be studying human life first from a cosmic altitude and then from abysmal depths. It almost seems as if in some poetic way he had lived the theory of relativity. The collection of short stories mentioned above contains characteristic types

of Finnish country working folk. The author strives to draw forth that "elemental man" which lurks at the inmost roots of their instincts. In his finer chapters he seems to experience an "inner time"; to a lesser degree he employs the same "memories of the soul" which we meet, for example, in Marcel Proust and James Joyce. He sometimes aspires to an atmosphere of entirety accumulated in the temporary community of mankind in a way that recalls the "unanimism" of Jules Romain. Sillanpää is the first great modernist in Finnish literature.

The tragic experiences connected with Finland's war for independence and her final victory in the spring of 1918 laid the spiritual foundation for the grim novel *Meek Heritage*, which brought Sillanpää recognition as the foremost of Finnish authors. It was published in the beginning of 1919. In this philosophic, almost unbiased social study, the author tried to free himself from the anguish that had gripped him during the struggles of his people. The temperamental lyrist had become the stern, objective historian. In this Finnish biography Sillanpää depicts a representative of the country's lower class, a feckless crofter who is drawn into the Red revolt. The author shows how Juha Toivola, the slow-witted human being whose life seems so drab and worthless, is forced to make a decision too difficult for his mental powers. With a pitying eye the writer lays bare the "tragedy of elemental man," as Toivo Vaaskivi, Sillanpää's biographer, has so profoundly stated. The same lofty compassion for the vanquished appears in his collection of short stories *My Dear Fatherland*, 1920, in which the author with strange sorrow views life from "the hilltops of general vision."

Sillanpää's period of epic creation did not continue uninterrupted. Financial and other worries prevented him from carrying out certain large plans. At this time, besides, he was reading Spengler, and—being himself a thinker along morphological lines—was enchanted by him. In his mind loomed a great novel of the days of Christ. In 1923 he completed the exceptionally compact novel *Hiltu and Ragnar*; against a cosmic background it showed a country girl whose association with a young man from town drove her to suicide.

During the next decade Sillanpää's readers were forced to follow him in quite a different direction from that which his earlier works had led them to expect. He had become a subtle painter of miniatures. *Protegés of the Angels*, 1923, contains tender pictures of children, and here is the profound meditation *Of and to My Own* in which the cosmos and ethos of the author are laid bare. *From the Level of the Earth*, 1924, a collection of village scenes, is composed with controlled realism. *Töllinmäki*, 1925, marks the beginning of those fables which aim at

absolutely spontaneous expression. The principal material of these fables is the writer's own ego and his most intimate milieu. A philosophical meditation, a moral and intellectual reckoning, occupy considerable space in the collection *Confession*, 1928, and in *Thanks for the Moments*, Lord, 1930. Sillanpää's Op. 15, the collection *Fifteenth*, 1936, shows that the author has approached the phenomena of life around his home, not only as a poet but also as a student and a thinker, as a devout morphologist, and as a representative of Finnish culture.

If Sillanpää's early works had been events in Northern literature, his great novel *Silja*, 1931, created a European furore. It is a biography of two human souls, the story of a father and daughter, in whom the diminishing vital force of an old land-owning family puts forth its last flowers in an exquisite refinement of the spirit. Sillanpää himself has said that in the maid Silja he intended to depict a young Finnish girl as a representative of pure and beautiful humanity as it appeared to him in the midst of a feverish and disrupted age. With the hand of an artist the author has sketched in a background of a village community in western Finland where old standards are beginning to disintegrate under the impact of new ideas. This is the stage on which the author shows us Silja Salmelus suffused with lyric radiance, in the dual light of life and death. The dimness of dreamy girlhood is transformed into bright morning, as young love, which in Sillanpää's eyes is the finest flower of life, is seen against a curtain of death, in a triumphant and yet poignant glow. The lofty creative power of the author has given *Silja* that unity and harmony which are the hallmarks of classic art.

Sillanpää's novel *A Man's Road*, 1932, studies life from a more earthy ground. Its principal character is a young farmer who forsakes the love of his youth and marries a wealthy, but ailing, wife. On her death Paavo Ahrola sinks for a time into dissipation and cannot rise again until he has joined his life to that of the strong woman whose profound selective instinct has dominated him from his youth. There is something in this free and powerful novel that reminds us of D. H. Lawrence; the sun and the moon shine down upon the yield of the earth and the fulfillment of love. In an even more mystic manner Sillanpää interprets his sense of all-powerful nature in his little masterpiece *People in a Summer Night*, 1934. These people seem to be the prisoners of the boundless summer night, of its enchanting and baleful light. The pressure of life which drives them hither and thither is "beyond good and evil," flowing from unknown cosmic depths.

Rarely has an author been able to evolve from one tiny germ—in this case a little village community—a life so complex, so boundless in

*Sillanpää at Work*

its spiritual dimensions. Sillanpää has probably never been an epic writer in the same sense as the great masters. He is a poetic dreamer in whose writings fragrant lyrical moods alternate with keen intellectual analysis in a highly personal way.

We may say without exaggeration that no other Finnish writer has been able to catch in the same manner the quiet little happenings that take place in village streets, in cabins and hovels, at all times of day and night, on holydays and everydays. Nor do we exaggerate when we say that in all European fiction it is difficult to find anything to equal his peculiar psychological method of seeing. In that respect we may look at him as independent of his particular, limited field of subjects. Sillanpää's whole world constitutes an organic unity from which human beings seem to spring forth as vital as their own actions and as surrounding nature—everything in an unbroken, secret relation with everything else.

Taavetti Antila

By F. E. SILLANPÄÄ

Translated by CHARLES B. ANDERSON

WHAT IS BIG, what little in this world of ours? At the inn tonight we were talking about some quite unknown hero who had fallen like a true man and a soldier.

Immediately Taavetti Antila comes to my mind; that man of whom we spoke would have been his counterpart, had he been old. This Taavetti was a capable, trustworthy worker who was contented with the wages of the neighborhood and who had no interest in seeking out places where the pay was higher. Mattock and ax were his weapons in the struggle for existence, weapons with which he veritably achieved mastery over life. For all of him, the birch stumps might be ever so full of knots. When the workmen had given them up after trying without avail to get at them from different angles, Taavetti would take over the job of splitting cord-wood for the farmer with the understanding that he must cut up these unruly stumps as well. And cut them up he did. Swinging his ax in a wide circle he made first a deep notch, then drove in the wedge. The wood fibers cried out angrily at first when Taavetti's wedge tore them apart, but it availed them nothing; they had finally to loosen their hold on the trunk structure. Loosen it, too, at the place Taavetti wished, so that in the end, for all their knottiness, they matched in appearance and size those that a light ringing blow had hewn from a fine, clean trunk.

At clearing land and digging ditches Taavetti Antila was also in a class by himself. Whether or not the land be good and adapted to cultivation—the farmer in any case so pictures it when he negotiates with Taavetti about his wages. But

it is all the same to Taavetti. He goes no further into the matter; he asks the same pay which he has received for clearing another similar piece of land and which to the best of his knowledge other workmen ask. But the seemingly inoffensive brushwood, low and scraggly though it is, nevertheless conceals a plenty of both those evils which are a real test of the strength and limbs of the clearer of land—rocks and stumps. There are old pine stumps, which have been soaked through and through with tar and still have no will to rot. When such a stump with all its roots has been pulled out, it turns out to be a huge monster, beside which the land clearer, despite all his strength, seems like a dwarf, quite like those men in pictures from distant lands who are standing next to a giant tree that they have just felled. And then the rocks! A rock, too, may look quite unobtrusive—nothing more than an innocent hump on the earth's surface. Strike it with the iron bar, it rings quite soft and yielding, as if it were sticking only a little way into the ground and all that was needed was to push the bar under it and pry a bit. . . . But even for our Taavetti, who is not only powerful but also canny as a result of much experience, this means quite a piece of work.

But what of that farmer from Kutinperä who was so incredibly close-fisted and had refused to give Taavetti the contract for his clearing? Taavetti himself cared not a whit about the whole affair after he had discovered for himself something of the character of the miserly fellow.—Well, the farmer, and his hired men set to work clearing the land in time taken from the ordinary work of

the farm. There were malicious rocks sticking deep in the ground, just as Taavetti had said, but the farmer worked at them with dogged frenzy. When in the evening the dinner bell rang and the day laborers put down their tools, he stayed out in the fields and kept toiling away. It was a Saturday evening. On one's own land fortunately one doesn't need to stop at the stroke of the bell. For hours he had been working with his men on an especially big rock, without its budging or giving an inch. Now the farmer was trying single-handed to tip the rock in the direction he wanted it. He pushed, kicked, and threw his weight against it; finally in angry desperation he attempted it with his bare hands. These hands were lean and sinewy, with bulging nails. And these hands, pressed against the sides of the rock, were all that was to be seen of the man, when they finally went out to search for him. . . . In its own time the rock had loosened slowly but surely and had pushed the man under it, as a strong-willed, forceful adult little by little bends a stubborn child to his will.

"I knew it and I told him, too, that the rocks out there are devilish fellows," said Taavetti Antila, when he learned of the accident. But when Taavetti returns from a clearing job which has been to his liking and in which he has established his mastery over the fields with that determined posture of the head peculiar to him and a tense expression in his furrowed face—yes, when he comes back from such a labor, he will carry a splendid bundle of pine chips on his back. This is a little gift for Miina, his wife. Which means as much as this: he merely throws the chips into a corner out in the woodshed. Miina will find them. They burn like powder! With his family Taavetti is the master of the house, cares for everything, gives all the orders. And it would occur to nobody to challenge him.

Taavetti Antila is still living. To be sure, he hurt his foot badly. He dislocated the joint in the cleft of a tree trunk and was laid up for a long time. Since then he hasn't been altogether the same; he favors this foot when walking. Yet he has no idea that there is any such thing in existence as accident insurance. Much going about is painful for him, especially when he must carry anything, and sometimes the wound breaks open. But he does a pretty good job still at his work. Whenever I think of what the future may hold for Taavetti, I can be sure of only so much: that if there is a way around it, he will never accept aid from the community.

Taavetti Antila is altogether a man and knows what he is about. But why should I talk for so long around the point that occurred to me tonight when I thought of him. Or rather, I thought of Taavetti when we were talking about typical Finns—for what I wish to say is that he is the very prototype of the Finnish character among older men.

Once in a while I used to go out in an hour of leisure, purely for the pleasure I found in it, to where Taavetti was working, and watch him for a time without his noticing me; then I would go up and chat with him. He has known me from the days when I was still in swaddling clothes. We have been on intimate terms from the ground up, so to speak. I approach him therefore quite differently from the self-conscious city dweller on vacation whose notions of such an upright and somewhat ingenuous woodman—were one able to extract them from his head and spread them out on the table—might prove quite exhilarating. This city gentleman might in his fashion be quite fascinated by Taavetti, might even later on in the autumn talk about him enthusiastically to his friends at the club and the office as a "splendid type" or the like. But essentially he considers him a dull, backward man of nature, though not

quite "naïve," since Taavetti Antila, who ordinarily doesn't laugh without occasion, cannot suppress a smile in spite of himself, when such a puny little fellow stands next to him and attempts in real earnest to give him—Taavetti—expert instructions in the elementary principles of lifting rocks and stumps from the ground.

When Taavetti comes back home at night, he is usually ill-humored and taciturn at the evening meal. Work like his is tiring and oftentimes he is annoyed, too, with his "old woman." But after such a day Taavetti laughs with gusto even at his meal. At the moment when he has dipped his potato in the sauce and is raising it vertically—when he must open wide his mouth anyway—one can drop a word about the stimulating experiences with the gentleman from the city. And when his mouth is full, one can proceed a little further with the subject. It isn't just anything that may be said appropriately at this moment, but a story like this—just the thing!

"Well, now, what kind of a gentleman was he?" asks Miina.

"Devil only knows," Taavetti answers, as he guides another load to his mouth, "but can you think of anything more foolish? An excuse for a man like that has the nerve to talk when sensible people are discussing problems."

Thank goodness, I stand on quite a different footing with Taavetti—he knew my father well and still considers me no more than a boy. No, he wouldn't make sport of me behind my back with his answers, if I should ask questions about his work. He understands that I am simply not conversant with such matters. On the other hand, when he needs help with something that must be written out and comes therefore to me, he has occasion

then, perhaps, to admire the flourish with which this proceeds from my hand—nor is he averse to the fact that it costs him nothing and that he can count on a cup of coffee afterwards and once in a while, if it happens to be a holiday, on a drop of stronger brew.

But out where he works, I have the feeling, when I am beside him, of being hopelessly unessential, for I have neither physical nor mental capabilities with which to make a showing.

For my last vignette of him I should like to add to this simple recollection a delightful little experience. Once again I was out on the clearing with Taavetti. I was walking about, looking around, and out of curiosity making an estimate of the area. Then it struck me that here and there were little patches that had not been cleared. At first I suspected there must be technical grounds for the neglect. Yet when I examined more closely I found no especially big rocks or stumps, but only a leafy shrub or two or a clump of moss. Then I risked asking Taavetti, though not quite without the painful feeling that I was being like "the excuse for a man."

"No, that isn't anything so special," he answered, "only a couple of nests of little birds and the older ones are flying back and forth with food for the young. I didn't want to disturb them, so I cleared around them. I thought to myself, these few bushes and clumps can wait; later on in the autumn I can take them out when the birds are gone. Go on up and see for yourself how nice they are."

And Taavetti's mouth opens revealing traces of chewing tobacco as he warns me with a sh . . . sh . . . to approach quietly.

Strength, solidity—and a heart.



Sibelius and His Wife in Their Garden

Coffee With Sibelius

BY CHARLES WHARTON STORK

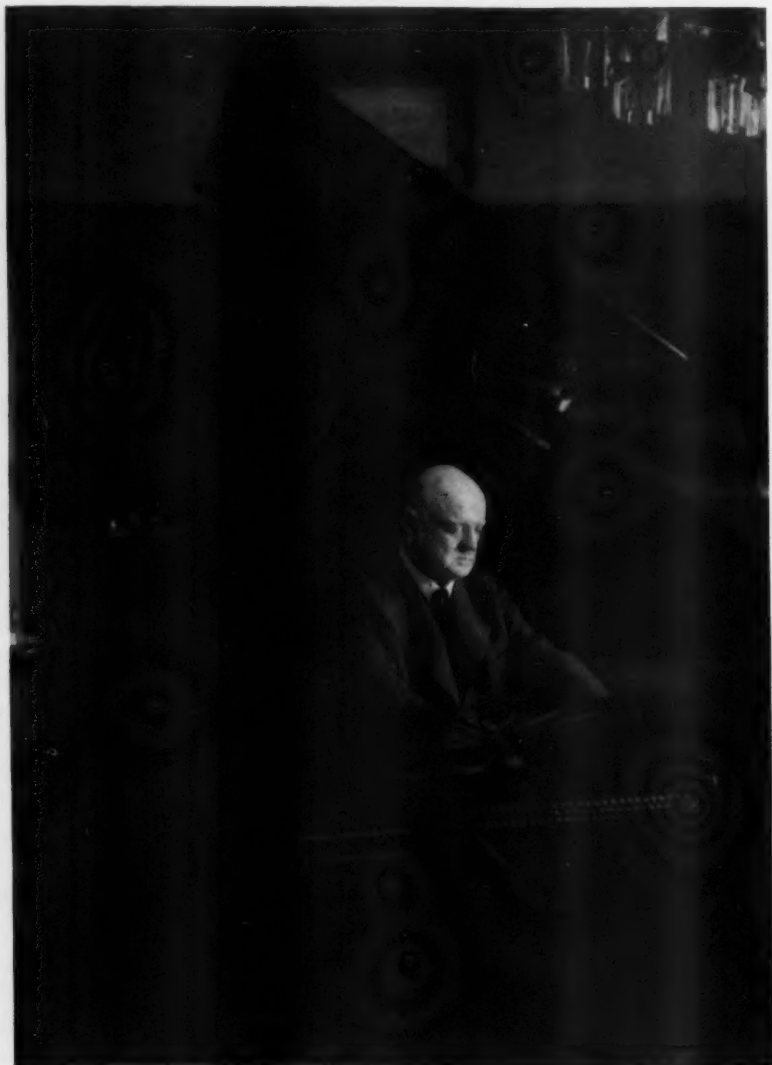
UNTIL A SHORT TIME ago all that the average well-informed American knew about Finland was that it was a land that paid the interest on its war debts and that it was the home of Jean Sibelius. The famous composer, still actively producing in his seventies, was the one international figure of his smallish and remote country in the far North.

Though aware of other men in Finland, especially in the fields of literature and architecture, I was not therefore less eager to see Sibelius. When I was planning my trip abroad for last summer, I asked my son, aged eleven, what he wanted me to bring home to him. The answer was prompt: "A signature of Sibelius." Arriving at Helsinki in July, I

therefore set as my first objective an interview with the master.

This was clearly not an easy thing, and I went about it as diplomatically as I could. Having recently published a volume of translations of Runeberg, the Swedish-writing laureate of Finland, I gave a couple of interviews to newspapers, which were prominently featured. One of these I sent to Herr Sibelius, requesting the privilege of paying him my personal respects and bringing him a poem in the current number of the AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW.

The result was surprising. I was sitting in my hotel room next day when a call came at the telephone. "Will you come to see me at half-past three tomorrow? It is Sibelius." The voice was authoritative to



At the Piano

the highest degree. I went. After about an hour's ride in a local train through charming country, I got off at the village of Jarvenpää. Here I obtained directions and found I had time to walk the distance, about a mile. Before long I sighted one of Finland's thousand lakes, which led me to hope that the villa I was seeking might be on its shore. This was not the case,

however. The home of Sibelius was in a pine grove amid the fields.

After being announced, I was almost immediately in the presence of my host. He was dramatic, everything about him was dramatic and unexpected. He was burly, very stout, and beautifully dressed in white flannels. His large, square head, completely bald, was as if chiseled from white granite. Concentrated power was

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in every feature, and even more in his deep, abrupt voice. We were in a long open suite of rooms, almost bare of furniture except for the black grand piano at one end. Comfort was here combined with austerity.

Coffee was ordered—afternoon coffee is used everywhere in Scandinavia—and over it I ventured to give Herr Sibelius the copy of my poem. He pounced upon it and read, his brows contracting severely as those of a lawyer over a weighty document. He read very slowly, being possibly a little out of practice with English. I felt definitely anxious. Had my attempt to interpret him miscarried? Nothing more likely, and I was sure that, if such was the case, I should hear of it in no uncertain terms.

Then—suddenly he rose to his feet beside me and grasped my hand. "I thank you," came like a bass roll of thunder. With that he was off upstairs; he might have vanished into the clouds. But he was back in an incredibly short space of time, flourishing—and my heart leapt as I saw it—a photograph. "I do this for very few people." And the signed photograph, a splendid interpretation with a profile like that of an eagle, was mine.

We talked, changing after a while from Swedish to German. Sibelius had evidently been much delighted over his popularity in the United States, which he had not visited for many years. In a lull I managed to ask him what he was composing just now. But here I met a repulse. "I never talk about my work." The conversation shifted to music in general. With his usual abruptness Sibelius asked me if I played. As it happened, I had composed a little, very amateurishly, for the piano, and there was one piece, in the manner of Grieg, which good musicians had liked. I

wish now I had summoned the courage to attempt it for him; after all he couldn't have done anything very dreadful to me. But I need hardly explain why my resolution failed me at such a moment. We talked on a little longer. The most cherished memory of Sibelius, I judged, was his association with Brahms in Vienna.

The conclusion of my visit was characteristic. The master snapped it off with the statement that he was expecting other visitors. But he then mitigated the shock by stuffing my outside pocket with several of his fine cigars and asking me to visit him again if I returned to Finland. That seemed to be all. But there was another surprise. Under an entirely fresh impulse, it seemed, he offered to go down with me to the main road and put me on a motor bus. I protested feebly at this excessive hospitality, but he was as uncontrollable as ever. We walked together the two hundred yards or so to the highway, he telling me again that this was something he very seldom did. He kept a fast pace, panting a bit. Then we waited for the bus. When it came, he stopped it with a flourish, to the delectation of the passengers; and as I sped back, I felt that I had been the lucky recipient of the greatest favor that Finland could offer.

And I realized, furthermore, that I had been in the presence of a strange primitive force, the personification of that ancient magic for which the region had been famed from earliest days. Though disguised in modern surroundings, its potency was undiminished. I had taken coffee with a wizard. The only unfortunate feature of my visit was to come later. The cherished photograph went to the bottom of the Atlantic in my trunk with the *Athenia*. But even that might have been a whole lot worse.

Ernest Orlando Lawrence

By P. M. GLASOE

AT THE AGE OF thirty-eight to have been awarded the Nobel prize in physics and to have received five honorary Sc.D. degrees, that is the record of Ernest Orlando Lawrence, professor of physics and director of the radiation laboratory at the University of California in Berkeley.

The cyclotron, which won him the Nobel prize, came as a result of the new knowledge of the electron, the proton, alpha particles, and other electrified atomic and subatomic units of matter. Dr. Lawrence, shortly after receiving the Ph.D. degree at Yale, constructed a device by which one or more varieties of these electrified particles could be set in motion and made to take on such fabulous velocities as 60,000 to 70,000 miles per hour. By the use of a strong magnetic field he could make the electrified par-

ticles rotate in prescribed circles at right angles to the field, and by subjecting them to a high-frequency alternating potential difference their speeds could be made to increase or decrease at will. Finally the stream of rapidly moving particles issued as a beam endowed with marvelous powers. This beam is the new tool of the atom smasher. The first cyclotron was no larger than could be held in one hand.

Encouraged by the results of the experiment, Dr. Lawrence built his first large cyclotron, using a magnet of some eighty-five tons' weight. The result is expressed by saying that the moving subatomic particles attain an energy denoted as electron-volts. Such fantastic figures as 1,200,000 electron-volts to five and even ten million electron-volts are spoken of. The now projected giant cyclotron will, it is estimated, yield energies of 100,000,000 electron-volts. By letting this beam of fast moving particles impinge on a chemical element, such as one of the metals sodium, magnesium, copper, or a non-metal like phosphorus, the nucleus of the element is so shaken and disturbed that it begins to radiate energy as radium does naturally. This artificial radio-activity is not of very long duration, as yet. In reality radio-active phosphorus becomes a source of the same kind of rays as those given off by radium.

When we say that phosphorus is made radio-active, that means that it is undergoing decomposition. Radium is naturally giving off three kinds of rays; new substances are continually being produced. The final products of this disintegration are helium and lead. Thus when a substance like phosphorus or copper is made radio-active, that is realizing the alchemist's two-thousand-year-old ambition:



Wide World Photo
Ernest O. Lawrence

transmutation is taking place—and that is “atom-smashing.”

Dr. Lawrence is now collaborating with his younger brother, John H. Lawrence, M.D., and they have recently turned their attention to the physiological influence of this artificial radiation. They propose to experiment on the effects of the very beam itself, as it issues from the cyclotron, when directed at cancerous tissue. It is well known and accepted as a proven fact today that radium radiation does cure some kinds of cancer; what the cyclotron beam itself will do to cancerous tissues becomes a problem of the greatest interest to medical science. The cyclotron is very successfully producing the same rays artificially that radium is continually giving off in its natural form. Thus, by exposing a small amount of copper to the cyclotron beam, a radiation effect was produced equal to that of two grams of radium—and two grams of radium is a perfectly huge amount and would cost over \$100,000 in today's markets.

Here is a phenomenon interesting to the layman. Suppose the experimenter takes some phosphorus, made active by exposure to the cyclotron beam, and by common chemical reactions converts it into phosphoric acid and then into disodium phosphate. This salt is very soluble in water and the phosphorus in it is still radio-active. If he, now, dissolves some of the salt in water and gives the patient a drink of it, he can by testing for radio-activity in the finger, arm or foot, tell where the salt became lodged.

It may be of interest to mention that there is another method for producing this magic beam, and that is being used with remarkable success in “atom smashing” by Dr. M. A. Tuve of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. By a strange coincidence Dr. Tuve and Dr. Lawrence

grew up together in Canton, South Dakota. Cyclotrons are now being built in all large universities in this country, and many European universities have them. Columbia University's cyclotron won considerable publicity during 1939, when Professor Fermi, exiled Italian Nobel prize winner, joined the physics staff. The Columbia cyclotron was largely built by Dr. G. Norris Glasoe, and he, too, spent two years of his boyhood in Canton as a close friend of Lawrence and Tuve.

All these men are of one hundred per cent Norse extraction, and are only two generations removed from pioneer conditions in Wisconsin and Minnesota. May the writer of this sketch be permitted to say that he has had all three of these young men in his classes in chemistry at St. Olaf College in Northfield.

Dr. Lawrence was born in Canton in 1901. His parents are Dr. Carl Gustavus and Gunda Jacobson Lawrence. The father has spent a lifetime as an educational leader in his State. Last year he retired at the age limit, and today the parents are living in Berkeley, close neighbors to their two illustrious sons, Ernest O. and John H. Lawrence.

The name Lawrence, in variants is quite common in Norway. In Telemark the name is Lavrans which, therefore, most likely was the original surname of the family as it came from that part of Norway.

Dr. Carl G. Lawrence, the father, writes in a personal letter: “Of course, we are proud of the great honor that has come to Ernest, especially because it has not swelled his head. He is the same sensible boy he has always been. He is not resting on his laurels, but is now setting out to build a bigger and better cyclotron, one to weigh 2,000 tons and to cost about \$1,000,000.”

March of the Björneborgers

BY JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG

Translated by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

SONS OF FATHERS brave who bled
On Poland's sand and Narva's moor, at Leipsic, Lützen, never stinting,
Think not Finland's might is dead.
Still with hostile blood a battlefield is red.
Peace, depart thee for a while!
A tempest roars, the cannon roll, and lightnings through the clouds are glinting.
Forward, forward, file by file!
On valiant men the faces of their fathers smile.

Nobly we feel
The thrill of martial story.
Sharp is our steel,
Our heritage is gory.
Onward, onward to the fray!
See how before us as of old lies freedom's way!

Stream out, O banner crowned with glory,
Tattered with strife, assailed in vain by many a foe,
On, on, O standard, that so well we know!
Here's still a rag where Finland's ancient colors glow.

Never shall our native earth
Be wrested bloodless by the hand of tyrants from her sons' possession.
Never shall the word go forth
That Finland's folk betrayed their homeland in the north.
Brave men in the fight can fall
But never shrink from danger's threat or bow the knee beneath oppression.
Sweet is death at duty's call,
When for our country's sake we strive and give our all.

Weapon in hand
When fierce the conflict rages!
Die for our land
And live in honor's pages!
On unflinching to the strife!
The hour of fate has struck, the harvest time is rife.

Though thinned our ranks, yet future ages
The more our deeds of patriot valor shall proclaim.
On, haughty banner, on in freedom's name!
Still do thy faithful sons keep watch about thy fame.

From The Tales of Ensign Stål
The American-Scandinavian Foundation, 1938

What Russia Asked of Finland

LEST WE FORGET, it may be well to set down the exact terms of the Russian demands on Finland. It should be noted that abolition of the fortifications on the Karelian Isthmus would have meant destruction of the Mannerheim line which is Finland's "lock"; that a Russian base on Hangö would have threatened ships going in to the capital, Helsinki, or to Finland's second largest city, Viipuri, and both together would have left Finland quite defenseless against the invasion which would have been sure to follow. The territory which Russia was willing to cede in return lies north of Lake Ladoga and is thinly populated and undeveloped. The correspondence is printed in full in Finland's White Book of December 11. We quote the main points as recapitulated in *Morgenbladet*, Oslo.

The Russian demands presented October 14 were as follows:

(1) Leasing to the Soviet Union for thirty years of the Port of Hangö and adjoining territory for the purpose of establishing a naval base with coast artillery, which, together with the naval base at Baltiski, south of the Gulf of Finland, would be able to close the Gulf of Finland by artillery fire.

For the protection of the Hangö base, the Finnish Government was to allow the Soviet Union to keep in the Port of Hangö one infantry regiment, two anti-aircraft batteries, three air force regiments, and one battalion of armored cars, altogether a total of not more than 5,000 men.

(2) Leasing to the Soviet Union of the right to use the Bay of Ladoeja as an anchorage for ships of the Soviet navy.

(3) Ceding to the Soviet Union the islands Hogland, Seiskari, Lavansaari, Tytärsaari, and Koivisto (in the Gulf of Finland), a section of the Karelian Isthmus from the village of Lipolo to the town of Koivisto, and the western part of Kalastajasarento (in the Arctic), a total of 2,760 square kilometers.

(4) In exchange for these territories the Soviet Union would cede to Finland territory in the Repola and Porajärvi region (north of Lake Ladoga) a total of 5,530 square kilometers.

(5) Strengthening of the Soviet-Finnish non-aggression treaty by a paragraph according to which the contracting parties should pledge themselves not to join any group or alliance directly or indirectly hostile to either of the contracting parties.

(6) Mutual abolition of the fortified zones on the Karelian Isthmus along the boundary between Finland and Soviet Russia, leaving only frontier guards at the border.

(7) The Soviet Union to permit fortification of the Åland Islands at Finland's own expense, provided no foreign power—this to include Sweden—had anything to do with the fortification.

Finland's answer to these demands was presented on October 23, and was as follows:

(1) The Finnish government is willing to agree to ceding the following islands in the Gulf of Finland for a territorial compensation: Seiskari, Peninsaari, Lavan-saari, and Tytärsaari (large and small). Moreover, the Finnish Government is willing to discuss the question of Suursaari (Hogland) in the interests of both countries.

(2) In consideration of Leningrad's situation near the Finnish boundary, the Finnish Government is ready to agree, for a territorial compensation, to discuss the regulation of the boundary on the Karelian Isthmus. Finland cannot consider a removal of the boundary line to the extent mentioned in the proposal of the Soviet Government, inasmuch as this would threaten the security of Finland itself. Furthermore, this is a densely populated region that has belonged to Finland from ancient times. Its cession would mean the destruction of the homes of tens of thousands of Finnish citizens and their removal to other localities.

(3) With regard to the Port of Hangö and surrounding territory and the Bay of Ladoga, the Finnish Government feels constrained to insist on Finland's integrity. It is incompatible with absolute neutrality to lease military bases to foreign powers. The proposal that the military forces of another power are to be permanently stationed on Finnish ground is not acceptable to Finnish judgment. These forces might then be used for an attack on Finland. Such an arrangement would create new sources of difference which would not be conducive to improving relations between the powers.

(4) With regard to the strengthening of the non-aggression pact, the Government of Finland is ready to accept an interpretation of article 2 binding the contracting parties to observe neutrality in case either one is attacked by a third power, in such a manner that the obligation is more clearly defined and the parties undertake not to support in any way a State which makes such an attack.

A position of general neutrality should not, however, be regarded as support in the sense here referred to.

(5) The Finnish Government notes with satisfaction that the Government of the Soviet Russian Union does not object to the fortification of the Åland Islands at Finland's expense. In reply to this the Finnish Government declares that it has always been its purpose to fortify these islands at Finland's expense and to an extent necessary to preserve the neutrality of the islands in accordance with the Convention of 1921.

The Soviet Russian Government replied on the same day that it could not give up the demand on Hangö, as this was the absolute minimum for safeguarding Leningrad, but it might be possible to decrease the total force to 4,000 men, and to limit the occupation to the duration of the British-French-German war. The Soviet Russian Government was willing to make some slight concession in the regulation of the boundary on the Karelian Isthmus, but persisted in its demand for the island of Koivisto.

In return the Finnish Government in a note of November 3 declared its willingness to make heavy sacrifices in order to meet the Soviet

Union's wishes with regard to the safeguarding of Leningrad. Counter-proposals were made for the regulation of the boundary, going somewhat farther than Finland at first proposed but not quite so far as Russia's modified proposal. The Finnish note pointed out that the boundary as drawn in the Russian memorandum would still be too near Finland's largest export harbor and the center of eastern Finland. In order to show its good will, the Finnish Government was willing to consider a regulation of the boundary in Kalastajasarento. Referring to the territorial compensation offered by the Soviet Russian Government, the Finnish Government stated that the land which Russia proposed to give up was far less important than that which Finland was asked to cede. The latter included both mainland and islands and in addition territorial waterways, all of which would be of great military value to the Soviet Union. Finland was offered land which had no compensating value in either a military or an economic sense.

Molotov's last move in the negotiations was to suggest that if Russia were to purchase Hangö and the adjoining territory outright, the Russian occupation would no longer be a violation of Finland's neutrality, since the region would no longer be within the boundaries of Finland. This argument Finland refused to consider.

Voices from the Finnish Press

TWO DECADES of independence, peace, and progress have united the Finnish people as they have never been united before. In every part of the country, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Finland, the free and untrammelled press voices the determination of the people to resist "to the bitter end—and after." Hundreds of editorials in Finnish and in Swedish, from papers of every shade of political opinion, express the same passionate love of country and willingness to sacrifice, the same faith that right will prevail. We quote a few paragraphs from leading party organs. Several of these were written on Finland's Independence Day, December 6.

Socialisti (The Socialist, Social-Democratic):

At this moment our independence is seriously threatened. A great foreign power is attempting by bloody violence to stamp out all the accomplishments of our period of independence and to subjugate our people under a foreign dictatorship—a dictatorship where there is left not a trace of the freedom of man and where human life

is not considered worth even a kopek. In accordance with the party policies and the principles established by the party meetings, the position of Finnish Social-Democrats is clear as day: to fight for our independence against the foreign invader, be the invader any country whatsoever, and no matter from what direction the attack comes.

In keeping with their policies the Finnish Social-Democrats have tried to the last to maintain peace with all nations, but when the opponent does not value peace, when he coolly breaks his own promises and agreements and attacks us with all his military machine, then there is no alternative but to meet arms with arms.

Sosialidemokraatti (The Social-Democrat):

We are a people of peace. The Finnish workers especially. But when we demand nothing from anyone, but, on the contrary, strive to live in peace with others, and when we are attacked ruthlessly, there is no other possibility than to defend ourselves with all the means at our disposal. Still no one desires to stand, weapon in hand, an hour longer than necessary. Assurance that we can live here in peace and without threats from anyone will return us all quickly to a peaceful status and peaceful labors. But as long as there is no such assurance, and instead the independence of our country is threatened with bloody conquest, there is no possibility for such return to peaceful pursuits. We shall cling to the last to those principles which include the rights of a people to self-determination and freedom to develop its own social and political institutions and organizations without foreign influence or interference. The Finnish people have been born and have grown up in the free environment of the Northland, and they do not want it changed to anything else. We have the right to live our own life, that is the strong and enduring foundation of our nation.

Uusi Suomi (The New Finland, Conservative):

We will not let ourselves be beaten down to earth.

Calm, in the grip of a great emotion, we are experiencing in these first moments of war a greater feeling of solidarity than probably ever before. We can feel its purifying and strengthening effect.

This living sense of solidarity does not affect only this generation that now has as its duty the defense of Finland's happiness and future. The common misfortune, war, has united all our people into a common defense front which will not waver. But at the same time we feel also a deep solidarity with the past and future generations. This deep and powerful sense of solidarity is an incalculable source of power for our defense.

Horrifying as these first moments of war have been, there lives within us all a powerful faith that we cannot be crushed, but that we will hold our own.

Satakunnan Kansa (People of Satakunta, Conservative):

As one man the people of Finland have decided to defend themselves, come what may. Every bombing directed at civilians, every destruction of peaceful homes, only strengthens this defense determination. Threats and intimidations did not succeed in making the Finnish people yield. If a foreign nation wants to build fortifications in Finland, the country must first be conquered by arms. The people of Finland are determined to resist to the very last.

Hufvudstadsbladet (Capital City Journal, Swedish Party):

Independence Day. The day of Liberty. The great and binding purpose of this day has never earlier burned in letters of fire in Finland's December skies. This time we do not celebrate December Sixth with festivities and parades, as often before. This year our Independence Day is a day of great gravity. The blaring trumpets of the parades are drowned in the dark roar of cannon. For realistic reasons of defense, our blue and white flag does not wave from as many poles as usual but its image is imprinted deeper into our minds than on an ordinary December Sixth. And it will have the same fateful historic significance as the unforgettable lines in "March of the Björneborgers,"

On, on O standard, that so well we know!

Here's still a rag where Finland's ancient colors glow.

This flag unites us in battle for a common cause. The battle is hard. It demands much of us all, men and women, at the battlefront and behind it—it demands a fiery will to defend our dearly bought freedom, so that our children, too, may grow up into a free people in this Northland. It demands a concentration of all our inner strength in order to bear the heavy burdens that are now being laid on our shoulders; it demands iron discipline and self-control, a warm heart but a cool head.

War is not the fate of our choosing. It has been forced on us. But we cannot turn back.

The path of duty may be hard, but it is straight and clear when the question is one of Finland's independence and freedom. And it is now a question of these two. And we will strain all our power to defend these two, which are dearer to us than anything else in the world.

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat (South Finland News, Progressive):

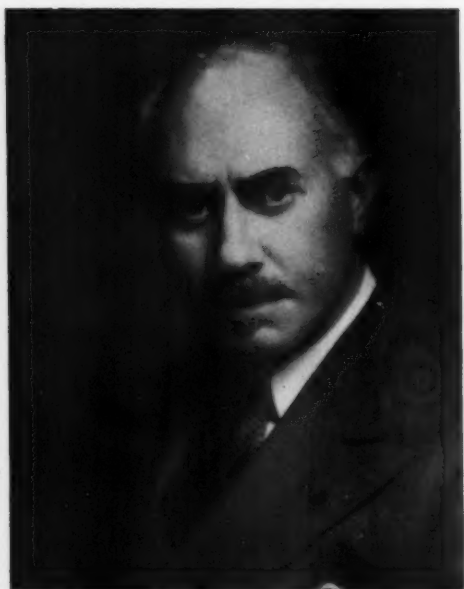
Finland has chosen her road and knows her duty. This war into which she has been forced through no fault of her own, she will win. We have no alternative. We know what this war means. Never will this nation and this people yield themselves into Bolshevist or any other kind of slavery.

Ilkka (Agrarian):

Russia wanted war. She will get it. She will get a war that Asia shall remember a hundred years! Finland is now Europe's lock, and this lock will not break. That is guaranteed by the unity and inextinguishable spirit of sacrifice of our people, by the glorious heroism of our soldiers, and by the superiority of our highest military command beside the uncivilized and unintelligent Russian command.

Jonas Lie

JONAS LIE, the Norwegian-born artist who died in New York January 10, was a remarkable example of one who achieved in a single lifetime the complete Americanization which usually takes several generations, and as he identified himself entirely with his adopted country, he was able to make a peculiarly rich contribution to



Jonas Lie

Pach Brothers

American life. One reason for his ready assimilation may have been that he was the son of an American mother. His temperament and artistic genius seem to have come from his Norwegian father's family, and his early influences were all Norwegian.

Jonas Lie was born at Moss, Norway, in 1880, the son of Sverre and Helen Augusta Steele Lie. His uncle was the novelist Jonas Lie, his aunt the pianist Erika Lie Nissen. His father was a civil engineer. Jonas began the study of art in Christiania with the eminent Norwegian artist Christian Skredsvig. At the age of twelve he was sent to Paris where he lived for a year with his uncle, the

author. The Lie home at that time was the headquarters of Scandinavian artists and writers living abroad, and Jonas met there Ibsen, Björnson, Grieg, Sinding, Brandes, and others.

At the age of thirteen, his father being dead, Jonas removed with his mother and sister to America. While still a boy he had to support the family by means of any kind of work he could get—as a designer or even as a house-painter. At the same time he studied art at the Academy of Design, and in his twentieth year had a painting accepted at one of the exhibitions of the Academy.

In course of time Jonas Lie became recognized as one of the leading landscape painters of America. His paintings are found in the White House and in the home of the Crown Prince of Norway, as well as in leading galleries in Europe and America. At the same time he was an energetic and public-spirited citizen, so much in demand and so ab-

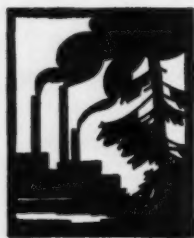
sorbed in his various undertakings to promote the cause of art that he sometimes complained he had no time to paint. He was president of the National Academy from 1935 until he resigned a few months before his death. Under his administration the Academy built up its free art school, and its exhibitions were opened to the work of modern painters. Upon his death the *New York Herald-Tribune* wrote editorially:

Jonas Lie was an American through and through, having been brought here in his early teens, but it must have been partly an inheritance from his native Norway that enabled him to fill his pictures with lucent air. He painted them in various parts of the world, in Brittany, on one notable occasion on the Panama Canal, in New England, and in the Adirondacks. Wherever he painted them he gave them the tang of nature studied at close quarters, the atmospheric quality which is half the battle. He had color, too, good color, and American art was made the richer by his luminous, vivid impressions. A favorite motive of his was a stretch of water dotted by the white sails of boats and seen through a frame supplied by gleaming birch trees. He made it beautiful, and did so, moreover, not only through the charm inherent in his vision but through a fine technical authority.

He was an able executive as well as an able artist, and the National Academy, of which he was president from 1935 to 1939, owed him much. His administration offered conclusive evidence that conservatism, which he practised in his art, in no wise connotes a narrow point of view. On the contrary, he was one of the most open-minded leaders the Academy ever had, hospitable to the younger generation, the friend of genuine art, no matter where it originated. Also he was a tireless worker, positively heroic in his labors, for example, over the special exhibition that the Academy made, apropos of the World's Fair, last summer. He made substantial sacrifices of energy in the preparation of that admirable project. And his sympathies extended beyond the interests of the organization which had placed him at its head. He was, in his time, an efficient member of the Municipal Art Commission, and he gave his services to many another instrument for our artistic betterment.

Endowed with an engaging personality, he made an always welcome and helpful spokesman for good taste and progress. He had humor, candor, and an ingratiating mode of approach. His life as an artist was full of success, and when illness came he faced its difficulties with courage. He was cut off untimely, in his fifty-ninth year. A wide circle of his fellow artists who rejoiced in his talent and a large public long finding enjoyment in his work will regret his passing.

THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



SWEDEN

A NEW COALITION, OR NATIONAL, CABINET was sworn in on December 13, 1939. Such a move had long been forecast. In fact, very soon after the outbreak of the war, Per Albin Hansson, the Prime Minister, consulted with leaders of the other major parties, with a view to have them join the Social-Democrats and the Farmers' Union in steering the ship of State. At that time nothing came of the invitation, or suggestion, since it was generally felt that Mr. Hansson and his ministers were expert pilots. Now, however, with the war clouds gathering ever thicker and closer to Sweden's borders, it was agreed that a national administration, representing all parties except the little Communist group, was desirable. In the new Government, Mr. Hansson remained as Premier. The most important change was that of Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was vacated by Rickard J. Sandler in favor of Christian E. Günther, a non-political diplomatic expert, who at the time of his appointment was Swedish Minister to Norway. The real reason why Mr. Sandler left the post which he had held almost uninterruptedly since 1932 was not at first definitely known. According to reports in American newspapers, however, he had long been under fire both in the German and the Russian press for showing too strong sympathy for Great Britain. In other accounts, cabled from Stockholm, it was claimed that he had advocated a more vigorous policy than the other Cabinet members deemed prudent.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY is represented in the new Cabinet by Professor Gösta Bagge, the general party leader

and its spokesman in the Second Chamber of the Riksdag, and Johan Fritiof Domö, a land-owner and the party leader in the First Chamber. Professor Bagge succeeds Arthur Engberg, a Social-Democrat, as Minister of Education and Public Worship, while Mr. Domö follows Gustav Möller, another Social-Democrat, as Minister of Commerce. The Liberal or People's Party, is also represented by its leader, Gustaf H. Andersson of Rasjön, a farmer. He succeeds Gerhard Strindlund, a Farm leader, as Minister of Communications. Finally, Thorvald Bergqvist, a former Mayor of Västerås, was made a consultative member of the Cabinet without portfolio. In addition to Mr. Hansson, the members who retain their old posts are Professor K. G. Westman, as Minister of Justice; Axel Pehrson-Bramstorp, as Minister of Agriculture; Per Edvin Sköld, as Minister of National Defense; Professor Ernst Wigforss, as Minister of Finance; Herman Eriksson, as Minister of War Economics, and Nils Quensel, as a consultative member.

THE RIKSDAG OPENED on January 11, and in King Gustaf's traditional speech from the throne, his customary remark that "Sweden's relations with all foreign powers are good" took on a peculiar strength and significance in view of recent international events. "Finland's involvement in an armed conflict," said the monarch, "has touched the Swedish people most deeply. Their willingness to aid a brother nation in its distress has been expressed in an unmistakable way. Sweden feels an obligation to render Finland's brave people all the material and humanitarian aid she possibly can with due regard to her own position and resources. The collaboration among the Northern States," he went on, "like that

with other neutral powers, not bound by alliances, is fundamentally intended to safeguard common interests and it lies ever close to my heart. It is also my sincere hope that it will be able to serve the cause of general peace. Conscious that this corresponds to a deeply felt desire on the part of my people, I am always ready to take part in the work for a restoration of such a general peace."

THE WILLINGNESS TO HELP FINLAND, to which the King referred, fired the entire Swedish people, affecting every stratum of social life and reaching into every corner of the land. Seasoned foreign observers, long familiar with Sweden and the Swedes, admitted they had never believed that this Nordic race could show such spontaneous and genuine enthusiasm. Many inspiring tales of generosity and sacrifice were told. At concerts and patriotic rallies men donated their wallets and women stripped their fingers of rings. In response to a radio appeal to Swedish school children, thousands of kronor poured in to the Stockholm broadcasting station from boys and girls, who donated their weekly allowances or raided their toy banks. The Swedish Red Cross, whose head is Prince Carl, a brother of King Gustaf, organized a large field hospital unit, one of many similar privately equipped fleets. It had a staff of forty doctors and nurses, and consisted of three passenger cars, one bus, two ambulances, and four trucks. It can accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients. During the Christmas week alone thirty-five tons of food and clothing were sent to Finland. Preparations were made in many parts of the country to house, feed, and clothe Finnish refugees who were fleeing from the Arctic war zone. Medicine and hospital supplies were donated, and large sums of money were raised by Swedish organized labor, whose members on certain days turned over their wages to the Finnish aid. The general voluntary fund

at the beginning of the year amounted to more than 10,000,000 kronor, while a staggering sum of not less than 62,000,000 kronor, or in excess of \$15,000,000, was contributed by Swedish industries. Almost from the beginning of the Russian attack upon Finland, Swedish volunteers crossed the border and joined the Finnish forces. As the war progressed, they grew in number, although no official figures were released. Organized into a separate unit, they were placed under the command of Major-General Ernst Linder, a Swedish-Finnish warrior and a hero of the Finnish War of Independence in which he led the Satakunta and Savolaks groups. The unselfish eagerness of the Swedish people to bring every kind of material and humanitarian help to the Finnish brother country was best expressed by Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson during a Riksdag debate on January 17. Summing up the evidences of an unusual national unity, he said, "The workers give their wages, young men their lives, and the poor their last penny."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION was described by the Premier, who said, among other things: "There has been no change in Sweden's foreign policy. The country's independence and neutrality will be defended. The debates in the foreign press as to our chances of keeping out of the conflict, pass over our heads. There has been neither pressure from the Western powers nor threat from Germany. Every attempt to violate our neutrality will be averted by every means at our disposal. All unneutral acts, such as permitting troops of belligerent powers to pass over our territory, or the use of Swedish territory as bases for action, will not be tolerated. Our collaboration with other small powers that are not bound by alliances," he continued, "is aimed at a peace which gives security through right conduct. The goal of Northern cooperation, in particular, is the safeguarding of our neutrality

and independence. There has never been any question of military alliance, nor any obligation for Sweden to join Finland in war. On the other hand, this Northern sense of solidarity has been deeply touched by the aggression against a Northern country and the threat to force it out of the Northern sphere, which it has chosen as its greater living space. We feel no hostility toward the Russian people. The government is deeply anxious to help Finland, though great care is required if we want to escape being drawn into the area of the big conflicts. We need no instructions from the outside as to our relations with Finland. We can best decide ourselves how to serve the interests of both Finland and the whole North."

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SANDLER injected a dramatic note during the same debate, on January 17, by voicing an opposition to the Government's foreign policy. According to dispatches cabled to American newspapers, he expressed the opinion that Sweden should lose no time in joining Finland for the purpose of defending the strategic Åland Islands. He even contended that the Government policy was, in fact, a wreckage of Northern collaboration. In reply the Prime Minister spoke briefly, saying that the idea of Northern collaboration was by no means shipwrecked. This assurance aroused echoes all over the country, clearly demonstrating that the coalition Government enjoyed the confidence of the large majority of the people. The new Foreign Minister, Mr. Günther, also struck a note of popular appeal when he said, in the same debate: "There is one thing the whole Swedish people agrees upon—help Finland as much as we can. This position naturally must be the principal line of the Government policy, but it is not possible to do for Finland everything we might wish to do. We have to check ourselves and consider what is possible." However, the enthusiastic applause that greeted Mr. Sand-

ler's words in the Riksdag, and the warm support they received in certain newspapers, clearly indicated that the advocates of immediate military help to Finland are a group that must be reckoned with.

BRUNO LILJEFORS, greatest of contemporary animal painters, died on December 18, 1939, at an age of almost eighty years. He was born in Uppsala in 1860, and studied for three years at the Royal Academy of Art in Stockholm. Finding no inspiration and little help in the Academy, where he was asked to draw from dull plaster figures, Liljefors embarked upon a foreign trip which took him to Germany, Italy, and France. After his return to Sweden he served for a time as head of the Gothenburg Museum art school, but in 1894 he left the west coast city and settled in the province of Uppland, living some years near Uppsala, and others in the Stockholm archipelago.

Liljefors began to draw when he was twelve years old. He was a shy and spindly child, whose frail health made it necessary to spend long hours out of doors. From that time dates his love for wild animals. It is primarily his great knowledge of birds, their individual habits and behavior, their anatomy, their color pattern, that has made Liljefors an internationally famous painter. Today his canvasses are found in private and public galleries in Europe and America.



NORWAY'S DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN HER NEUTRALITY dominates the history of the three months now under review. Beset by charges and counter-charges from within and without, the Norwegian Government has never once eased its helm, but has kept a steady course, moved by the one purpose—peace. A few days before the first

Russian bombs dropped from warplanes down on the villages of northern Finland near the Norwegian border, the Nobel Peace Prize committee of the Storting had announced that no peace prize would be awarded for the year 1939, as there was no outstanding candidate for the award. As the thunder of cannon boomed close to the boundary line, evacuation was started on a small scale in some of the Norwegian villages near the Finnish frontier, and Norway braced herself for the task confronting her. The Government, through its Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Halvdan Koht, informed the world that Norway would not go to the military aid of the Finns. In order to preserve her neutrality, Norway would refrain from rendering direct aid to her neighbor, but there would be no official restraints on private aid.

Dr. Koht invited the foreign ministers of Sweden and Denmark to a conference at Oslo. During this meeting plans were discussed for a united line of action in the coming session of the League of Nations at Geneva. This meeting of the foreign ministers bore fruit. The Norwegian delegate to the League of Nations, President of the Storting C. J. Hambro, was elected President of the Assembly, and he presided when the Soviet Republics were excluded from the League. Norway, Denmark, and Sweden all voted for the expulsion, stating their reservation, however, against the use of sanctions which would be ineffective without the support of the whole world.

THE ARRIVAL OF SEVERAL THOUSAND FINNISH REFUGEES who crossed the border in the first days of the Russian onslaught, made Norway's first problem. The military authorities of northern Norway relieved the immediate wants of the refugees and soon the Government was dispatching doctors and nurses to the border villages to care for them. The Norwegian Red Cross lent valuable aid, and the

problem of distributing the refugees among the towns and hamlets of northern Norway was soon well under way.

While the Government practised a hands-off policy in the Finnish fight for freedom and independence, the people of Norway rose magnificently to the occasion. Every newspaper of the land opened its columns to appeals for aid to the Finnish people. During the months of December and January over fifteen million kroner were collected; carloads of food were dispatched to the sister country; great quantities of warm clothing were sent along; ambulances were fitted out; and fifty thousand knapsacks, filled with clothing and food, were collected from all over Norway and rushed to Finland.

RUMORS, THREATS, AND ALL THE TERRIFYING UNCERTAINTY caused by the proximity of the war subjected the Norwegian people to a far greater strain than the one they experienced during the last war. A war party lifted its voice in the public prints and in lecture halls. The advocates of participation in the Finnish-Russian war held that Norway had better strike now than be stricken later, and there were many who listened to them. The Government ignored this agitation; but former Prime Minister J. L. Mowinkel, now a member of the Storting's Committee on Foreign Affairs, took a strong stand against it. Mr. Mowinkel pointed out that if Norway were to enter the war together with Sweden, it was reasonable to assume that Germany would come to the aid of Russia. Thus Norway and Sweden would have to use all their strength in fighting Germany, leaving Finland entirely in the lurch. As the situation now stood, Norway was able to render Finland valuable help. In the discussion of this problem, the argument was made that it would be sheer folly for Norway to send an expeditionary force to Finland, inasmuch as Norway's defense

was inadequate even for her own needs, due to the policy of disarmament so long adhered to. During the month of January the agitation of the war party subsided noticeably. But the nerves of the people still tingled with fear and foreboding. A wish was even expressed in certain quarters that Norway should seek immediate protection under the British Empire, perhaps join the Empire as a dominion.

IN HIS SPEECH FROM THE THRONE King Haakon VII charged Norway to stay clear of war. Opening the Storting on January 12, the King pledged every effort to maintain neutrality, but added that the country's armed forces would be increased as a precaution. The army would be enlarged and the naval forces modernized and expanded. "Warfare means many difficulties for Norwegian trade and shipping," said the King, "and I must deplore the loss of human lives as well as the economic losses. It has been necessary to protest to the various governments. We have had and still have negotiations of an economic character with some belligerents, and I hope these negotiations will result in better conditions for our shipping and trade. I also hope the New Year will bring peace to all human beings, especially to our sister country in the east." Safeguarding the neutrality and protecting the shipping of Norway required considerable expenditure, the King said; both direct and indirect taxes would therefore have to be raised, and the government would be compelled to resort to loans to a much greater extent than hitherto. It has since been reported that the new budget will include more than 200,000,000 kroner for national defense.

LOSSES AT SEA CONTINUED to mount during the last quarter. At the end of January, 38 ships had been torpedoed or exploded by mines, and 245 Norwegian

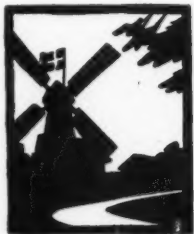
seamen had lost their lives. The toll of one week, that of January 25 to February 1, was seven ships and 86 lives.

THE INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OF NORWAY continued at high speed. There was a marked increase in the export of paper, pulp, and fish, but imports advanced even more sharply, thus creating a decidedly unfavorable trade balance. It was hoped that the added income from the merchant marine, which has been exceptionally active, will more than take care of the red side of the national ledger. Negotiations were carried on for more than a month between the representatives of labor and the employers about compensation for the higher cost of living. The State arbiter, who represents the Government in all wage disputes, finally succeeded in establishing new wage rates acceptable to both labor and employers. Industrial peace is thus secured for another year.

MEASURED BY EMPLOYMENT, the economic life of Norway is in a healthy state; at the end of the year only 29,260 persons were registered as unemployed, which is 5,600 less than a year ago. The crop of grain, potatoes, hay, straw, and green fodder represents 96 per cent of a normal year. There has been no shortage of food, but sugar and coffee are rationed. There is a year's supply of petrol on hand, and the country lacks none of the imported materials essential for its industrial production.

THE POLITICAL FRONT has been quiet since the war started. The members of the Government have kept silence with the exception of Dr. Koht, who as Minister for Foreign Affairs, has acted as spokesman. He has again and again stressed Norway's desire to remain neutral. The Soviet government warned Norway against aiding Finland, saying that any material aid to that country would be

considered an unfriendly act. In his reply Dr. Koht emphatically denied that Norway officially had interfered in any way; the Foreign Minister, however, minced no words in stating that Norway's sympathies were with the Finnish people; he also made it clear that the Government did not intend to curtail the freedom of the press, nor would it prevent Norwegian volunteers from going to the aid of Finland. A second Russian warning was sounded on January 29 when the Moscow newspaper *The Red Fleet* insinuated that the future neutrality of Norway depended on her willingness to rebuff international incendiaries in their attempts to draw the country into the war on the side of Finland. This warning came a few days after Winston Churchill's invitation to the small neutral nations to join the Allies in their war. Norway made no official reply to either of these suggestions, as they did not come from official sources.



DENMARK

ALTHOUGH DENMARK IS NOT IN THE IMMEDIATE TRACK of Russian imperialistic ambition as Norway and Sweden are, the unprovoked wanton attack on Finland has shocked Denmark out of any lingering sense of security. It is recalled that Finland had a non-aggression pact with Russia just as Denmark has with her nearest neighbor, Germany. It is felt that in the present state of the world no small nation is safe, since no sacredness attaches to pacts, treaties, promises, or obligations of any kind. The Danish Government has therefore asked the Rigsdag for an appropriation for defense totaling 65,000,000 Kroner.

In his radio speech to the Danish nation on New Year's Day Prime Minister Stauning took the people into his confi-

dence as regards Denmark's position. The geographical conditions of the country, he said, precluded a system of defenses like that of other countries, and moreover the growing hatred of war had for years prevented the effective arming of the country. Warfare in the ordinary sense was impossible for Denmark, and the smallness of the population made it impracticable to raise an army sufficiently large to resist successfully any of the powers that could conceivably attack the country.

This speech sounded a rather pessimistic note, and there were rumors in foreign countries that Denmark would not attempt to defend herself if attacked. In order to lay such rumors both at home and abroad, the Prime Minister on January 19 asked the Folketing to pass a resolution defining the country's position. The resolution said: "All groups in the Danish people are agreed that neutrality must be maintained, and if the occasion requires it, every available means will be used to preserve order and to safeguard and protect the peace and independence of the country. To this end they pledge their support to the Government." The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Folketing, even the three Nazi and the three Communist members voting for it. Only the member representing the German minority in Slesvig, Jens Möller, refrained from voting, as he consistently does in matters pertaining to Danish foreign policy.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST COMMUNISM took place in the Danish Rigsdag a few days after the outbreak of the war in Finland. One of the three Communist members rose to address a question to the Minister of Commerce. Immediately all the members, with the exception of the two other Communists and the minister to whom the question was addressed, rose and marched out of the hall. Later in the session a member asked the Prime Min-

ister to prohibit the Communist party, but Mr. Stauning declined to do so. The party, he said, was not a danger to the country, it was already in a state of dissolution, and to draw attention to it by a prohibition would rather revive than weaken it.

In Tönder, the border city where the German minority has been stronger than in any other part of Denmark, a small anti-Russian demonstration was staged. Sixteen youths marched through the main street carrying a banner with the inscription, "Long live Finland! Down with Moscow!"

THE APPROPRIATION FOR DEFENSE, for which the Government asked the Rigsdag at the beginning of February, is to be used for airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, two new torpedo boats, a new submarine, and a number of mine sweepers. The geographical conditions of Denmark, to which Prime Minister Stauning referred in his New Year's speech, are obvious to any one. No conceivable system of fortification could defend the scattered and low-lying islands; there is no place for a Mannerheim line. The great need of the country is anti-aircraft guns, and at the same time the many casualties to Danish ships demonstrate the need of mine sweepers.

THE LOSSES AT SEA continue to be very serious. Up to the beginning of February, Denmark had lost sixteen ships and 179 men. The first of these ships, the freighter *Vendia*, was deliberately torpedoed by a German submarine shortly after the outbreak of the war. Since then it seems that the greater number have been victims of mine explosions. One of the earliest was the beautiful new motor ship of the East Asiatic Company, the *Canada*, the ship chosen to carry Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid to America on their tour last summer. It was built in Nakskov in 1935 and was a ship of

12,000 tons. The *Canada* was on its way from the Pacific coast, and had called in England to pick up a cargo of 8,000 tons soy beans from Asia, when it struck a mine outside the mouth of the Humber. The officers and crew were all saved, but the cargo and ship were a total loss.

Not many of the other ships that have struck mines have been so fortunate. Several of them have been either on their way to England for coal or returning with their cargo of fuel. Among them were the *Ove Toft* which lost six of its 21 men; the *Scotia* which exploded and sank in five minutes losing all but two of its 21 men; the *Hanne* which lost all but two of 17 men; and the *Jytte* which lost ten out of 18 men.

As a result of these disasters, Danish marine unions have protested that their members will not go out unless the ship is accompanied by at least one other neutral vessel. That even this is no absolute safeguard, was shown in the case of the *Scotia* when the sister ship *Hafnia* was prevented by a U-boat from coming to the aid of the shipwrecked crew. In some instances a ship has sunk in one minute. In addition to whatever safety measures are possible, the unions have demanded and received an increase of wages beginning January 1 and amounting to 300 percent addition for officers and 350 percent for the crew.

The floating mines are not only a source of disasters at sea, but they are even a menace to people on land. Along the shores of Sjælland the mines have drifted to land in such numbers that people have evacuated their summer homes for fear of them.

THE ATTACK ON FINLAND not only shocked Denmark into a sense of her own insecurity, but roused deep sympathy with the sufferings of a friendly neighboring people. Long before the invasion of Finland, the Danish society Norden started a collection to help the evacuees.

By the end of January this collection alone had exceeded two million Kroner. In addition there are various other collections going on. Niels Bukh and his gymnasts have given exhibitions that have brought in 16,000 Kroner. Kaj Munk donated the manuscript of his first successful play, *The Word*, which was put up at auction and sold for 10,000 Kroner for the benefit of the Finns. A mobile hospital unit of one hundred beds with a staff of twenty Danish surgeons and nurses was sent to Finland right before Christmas. The unit, which operates in southern Finland, has been under fire from Russian guns, but no one was killed. On the other hand, the Danish volunteers fighting at the front have already added names to the roll of those killed in battle. Among Danish volunteers are Prince Aage, long an officer in the French Foreign Legion, and the composer Ebbe Hamerik.



ICELAND

THE FIRST ACT OF THE ICELANDIC GOVERNMENT after the outbreak of hostilities was to take measures to supply sufficient oil and coal for the fishing fleet and to ration cereals, sugar, and coffee. The Icelandic fishing fleet

is entirely dependent on importation of fuel. The fishing industry is the main industry of Iceland. It means, therefore, life or death for the country to have enough oil and coal to run the fleet. It is estimated that the supplies available in the country at present will last till early in the summer, and so far there has been no difficulty in the importation of the all-essential fuel. Even so, the Government has prohibited the driving of private cars in order to save gasoline and has rationed fuel for heating purposes. So far other commodities have not been rationed.

THE REGULAR BOAT SERVICES to Norway and Denmark continue as before the war. The boats are sometimes delayed and taken to British ports for examination, but nothing more serious has happened. The regular boat services to Germany and England have ceased, but cargo-boats run occasionally to England and even to Germany, and the trawlers go to England to sell their fish even more frequently than before. Two boats which formerly sailed to England and Germany now sail regularly to New York, which means a postal service direct to America every month or every five weeks.

PRICES ON IMPORTED GOODS have risen seriously, especially because of the high freight. At the same time, prices on exported goods have risen too, and as Iceland imports mostly early in the year, but sells her goods later in the year, the effect of the higher prices will be a favourable trade balance for 1939. Except for seamen sailing in the war zone, wages have not risen, and products for home consumption are sold at the same prices as before. Raising of house rents is prohibited by law. Probably the pressure from the higher prices on imported and exported goods will soon result in higher wages and generally higher price levels.

THE FEELING AGAINST THE RUSSIAN INVASION of Finland is deep and general. The Red Cross and the Norden Society appealed to the Icelandic people for help for Finnish women and orphans, and received a generous answer. The Icelandic working people, fishermen and peasants, have already given an amount equivalent to nearly 25 cents from every man, woman, and child in the country. The Socialist party split on the question. The small Communist wing approved the Russian action, while the body of the party shared the general feeling in the country.

SCANDINAVIANS IN AMERICA

Help Finland!

Everywhere Americans of Scandinavian descent have taken the lead in the local efforts to raise contributions for the Finns. A splendid beginning was made when the three opera stars Karin Branzell, Kirsten Flagstad, and Lauritz Melchior, representing Sweden, Norway, and Denmark respectively, together with Lawrence Tibbett representing America, gave their services at a concert in Carnegie Hall December 27. The income from this, amounting to \$23,000, was donated to the Lotta Svärd, the great organization of Finnish women which is described in another part of this number. Karin Branzell also sang at a mass meeting in Worcester, Massachusetts. Jussi Björling (whose father was a Finn) has given his services in the cause. Innumerable other concerts and entertainments on a smaller scale have been held all over the country.

Remembering the part famous athletes, Swedish as well as Finnish, are taking at the front, it is natural that athletes and sportsmen should arrange affairs with a view to making money for Finland. The world famous Finnish runner Paavo Nurmi and the new world record-breaker Taisto Mäki are now in this country to work in the cause.

The churches are of course vitally interested, remembering that Finland is a predominantly Lutheran country and knowing what will happen to religion if Soviet Russia should establish dominion over Finland. The churches have opened their doors to speakers on Finnish Relief and many church societies have organized benefits large and small.

The Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish language newspapers have put the full force of publicity behind the collections for Mr. Hoover's Finnish Relief. So far as we know, the record is held by the

Svea in Worcester, Massachusetts, which collected over \$5,000. In order to touch both East and West, it may be mentioned that the Norwegian Club in San Francisco at a single affair netted about \$3,000 for Finland. Among individual contributions we note \$1,000 from Sonja Henie and \$3,000 from Greta Garbo. Scandinavian lodges have taken up systematic collections.

Warm Clothing for the Finns

In order to help those who had been obliged to leave their homes in a hurry without adequate clothes to keep them warm in the terrific cold, to say nothing of sufficient bedding, Mrs. Kaarlo Kuusamo, wife of the Finnish Consul in New York, started to collect what her friends could spare. At first she asked only women of Finnish race to contribute, but as soon as her efforts became known, warm clothing began to pour in to the consulate building in Whitehall Street. The packing has been done in the basement by Finnish women, and more than twenty-five hundred cases have been sent. The various lines are transporting these goods free of charge.

Volunteers

Immediately upon the invasion of Finland, Finns who were not yet citizens of this country departed in small groups to fight in their homeland. Some of these had taken part in the War for Independence twenty-two years ago. After President Roosevelt stated in a press conference that an American citizen would not lose his citizenship by fighting for another country provided he did not swear allegiance, the number has increased. One group of 150 sailed from New York. The question of passports is still making difficulties, however.

Many of these volunteers are paying their own passage. Others are financed by friends or by local organizations. The Norwegian and Swedish lines are giving them greatly reduced rates.

At the World's Fair

The Finland Pavilion at the World's Fair in New York will be open again during the coming season. Particular stress will be laid on arts and crafts. There are now in this country large stores of Finnish ceramics, glass, and textiles, making it possible to enlarge this department of the exhibition. The Commissioner for Finland is Mr. Y. A. Paloheimo.

Efforts have been made to arrange for the reopening of the Norwegian exhibit, but so far without success, although three million visitors during the season last year would indicate the popularity of the Norway Pavilion. The Swedish restaurant will be open under private auspices.

Windingstad to New Orleans

The Norwegian-born conductor Ole Windingstad has been appointed conductor of the New Orleans Civic Symphony Orchestra. He has been for some time acting as guest conductor, and when the retirement of the former leader made a vacancy, the sponsors of the orchestra took the opportunity to attach Mr. Windingstad permanently to the organization.

Mr. Windingstad lived for many years in New York, where he conducted a Scandinavian Symphony Orchestra giving occasional concerts, and directed both Norwegian and all-Scandinavian choruses. He set a high standard of excellence and did much to raise the level of Scandinavian musical life in the metropolitan area.

At the Opera

The Wagner season was initiated February 2 with *Rheingold* in which two Swedish Metropolitan stars took part, Kerstin Thorborg as Fricka and Karin Branzell as Erda. Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior as usual lent distinction to the soprano and tenor rôles in the three great operas of the *Ring* cycle. (It was Mayor La Guardia who said that

he expected to be known in history as the man who was mayor when Kirsten Flagstad sang at the Metropolitan.)

Another Scandinavian star is the Swedish American tenor Eyvind Laholm who made his Metropolitan début as Siegmund in *Die Walküre* on December 6. He was greeted by the critics as being a most promising Wagnerian tenor both as regards voice and interpretation, besides being a very personable Siegmund.

Jussi Björling, the brilliant Swedish-Finnish tenor, has sung again this season in *Rigoletto*, *Faust*, and in the rôle of Rodolphe in *La Bohème* and has again demonstrated himself as not only possessed of a phenomenal voice, but as an accomplished and mature artist.

Sonja Henie

It is estimated that a hundred thousand people saw Sonja Henie and her troop of skaters at the Madison Square Garden where she gave exhibitions in January. In spite of the public's preoccupation with war and rumors of war, the popularity of the Norwegian skater never seems to flag.

Milles Group in St. Louis

The gigantic group by Carl Milles called "The Wedding of the Mississippi and the Missouri," which is to stand in the plaza before the railway station in St. Louis, is now being raised. The unveiling is scheduled for this spring.

A Charming Danish Film

Altogether too little attention was paid to *Livet paa Hegnsgaard*, a filmatization of Jeppe Aakjær's most popular drama, which was shown at the Forty-eighth Street Theater in New York last November. It is an idyl of Jutland country life, and no doubt the *jydske* dialect is a bit difficult, even for those who are familiar with Danish, but the picture can well be savored without being able to follow the

dialogue perfectly. In Denmark it was one of the successes of the year. In provincial cities special trains had to be run to accommodate all who wished to see it.

A Norwegian Soprano

On Wednesday evening, January 17, Miss Nancy Naess, dramatic soprano of the National Theater of Oslo, gave a song recital at the National Arts Club in New York City. Miss Naess, who has sung leading operatic rôles in Vienna, Breslau, and elsewhere in Europe, is also an accomplished concert artist. She has a fine, rich voice of good range, volume, and color, and is at the same time a gifted interpreter.

Miss Naess's program included a classical group, three Schubert lieder, Santuzza's aria from *Cavalleria Rusticana* and as an encore the Habanera from *Carmen*, one of her favorite rôles, and a group of Norwegian songs. Miss Naess should be assured of a brilliant future in this country as an interpreter of Grieg

alone, and she undoubtedly has in her repertoire many beautiful songs by modern Norwegian composers who are as yet unknown to the American public.

A Fortune for a Pelt

One of the new industries of Norway is the raising of silver fox, an industry that is of course favored by the climate. Fabulous prices have been paid of late for the light pelts of the so-called "platinum" foxes. An auction held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York last January resulted in selling the whole stock of four hundred skins at prices ranging all the way up to \$1,400. The average price was about \$550 and the total amount taken in was \$200,000. The auction is said to have attracted more attention than any sale of furs ever held here before.

Mr. Brager Larsen, who was in charge of the sale, presented one of the finest of the pelts to Sonja Henie with a little ceremony at the end of her performance at Madison Square Garden.

THE REVIEW AND



ITS CONTRIBUTORS

Ilma Ruohomäki, who writes on "Modern Finland" is an American of Finnish descent and is at present on the staff of the Finnish Travel Information Bureau in New York. The REVIEW acknowledges with gratitude the invaluable aid of the Bureau in lending photographs, translating excerpts from Finnish papers, and otherwise putting material at our disposal. . . . Georg von Essen is a Finnish-Swedish writer on economic subjects. He is at present visiting the United States. . . . G. E. Kidder Smith has just returned from the Scandinavian countries where he studied

architecture with a Fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation. . . . Alexander Matson is a Finnish writer known to American readers as the translator of Sillanpää and other Finnish authors. . . . Astrid Forsberg is a Swedish newspaper woman. . . . Lauri Viljanen is one of the best known Finnish literary critics. . . . Charles Wharton Stork when returning from Europe last September had the misfortune to be a passenger on the ill-fated *Athenia*. . . . P. M. Glasoe is head of the department of physics at St. Olaf College in Northfield.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

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Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Iceland-America Society

On January 8, 1940, an Iceland-America Society was formed in Reykjavík to cooperate with the Foundation in furthering cultural relations between the two countries in the same way as do the corresponding organizations in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The Society is fortunate in having as its first president Dr. Sigurdur Nordal, professor of Icelandic language and literature in the University of Reykjavík, who not long ago spent a year in the United States as visiting professor at Harvard University. The vice-president, Mr. Steingrímur Arason, is a prominent Reykjavík educator, who studied at Columbia University some time ago and has for many years edited and published *Young Iceland*, a paper which has had a strong influence on Icelandic youth. The secretary is Mr. Ragnar Ólafsson, legal advisor to the Federation of Iceland Cooperative Societies. Mr. Ólafsson, who studied at Columbia University last year, will be remembered by readers of the REVIEW for his articles on Iceland.

The other members of the committee are Mr. Ásgeir Ásgeirsson, former Prime Minister of Iceland and now managing director of the Fisheries Bank of Iceland;

Mr. Jónas Jónsson, former Minister of Justice and now chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Althing, the Icelandic parliament; Mr. Sigfús Halldórs frá Höfnum, who has travelled extensively in America and was for several years editor of an Icelandic language paper in Winnipeg; and Mr. Thor Thors, member of the Althing and managing director of the Union of Iceland Fish Producers. Mr. Thors visited the United States last summer as chairman of the Icelandic World's Fair Commission. We already have in the United States an Honorary Fellow from Iceland and a regular exchange of Fellows is planned.

Gift to Crown Prince Olaf Fund

Since the last issue of the REVIEW appeared, word has been received that Mr. C. B. Thorne of Ontario, Canada, has contributed 5,000 kroner to the Kronprins Olavs Stipendiefond. This fund, the income of which is to be used to send Norwegian students to America, will be administered through the Norway-America Foundation.

Special Lecture Bureau

The Foundation is cooperating with the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., through a

Special Lecture Bureau with offices in the Scandinavian Division at the Fund headquarters in the Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Many prominent Scandinavian lecturers have already addressed large audiences in all parts of the country and still others are expected from abroad. Requests for speakers should be sent to the Special Lecture Bureau at the above address.

Elsa Brändström Ulich

Mrs. Elsa Brändström Ulich, known as the Angel of Siberia for her heroic work among the prisoners in Russia and Siberia during and after the last war, was prompt to offer her services in the Finnish cause. During the past month she has given innumerable lectures to audiences large and small in Washington, Oregon, and California, and Mrs. Ulich is prepared to speak for Finland wherever she is wanted and as long as there is need.

Mrs. Ulich, now a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where her husband, Professor Robert Ulich, is on the staff of Harvard University, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, while her father, General Edvard Brändström, was Swedish Minister there. On the outbreak of the War she immediately placed herself at the disposal of the Russian Red Cross, trained as a nurse, and spent five and a half years caring for sick prisoners, mainly in Siberia. The experiences of these appalling years she has described in her book *Among War Prisoners in Russia and Siberia from 1914 to 1920*.

In 1923 Elsa Brändström lectured extensively in the United States to collect funds for homes for the destitute widows and orphans of war prisoners. Writing of her in the REVIEW for August 1922, the late Märta Lindquist said: "On the gloomy background of the war two women figures stand out, two sisters of charity: Edith Cavell and Elsa Brändström. The first gave up her life in the service, the other sacrificed hers inch by inch,



Elsa Brändström Ulich

throughout months and years, to thousands of martyrs who drew strength and comfort from her. Both lives are praiseworthy, but it is natural that the Swedes are inclined to give the place of honor to Elsa Brändström, the Swedish Florence Nightingale, in whose person and work we find expressed that which we have learned to value as the best and noblest in Swedish national character."

Two Lecturers from Norway

Shortly after the Russian attack on Finland, Dr. Trygve J. B. Hoff and Mr. Odd Nansen volunteered their services to plead the cause of Finland and the other Scandinavian democracies in the United States. During January and February they spoke in many cities of the East and Middle West, including Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Madison, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis.

Dr. Hoff is one of Norway's leading economists and editor of the important financial weekly *Farmand*. He is the founder and head of a business research and credit clearing institution in Oslo and is the author of a book entitled *Eco-*

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conomic Calculation of Socialist Societies, which is now being translated into English and French. Dr. Hoff, who spent a year at Harvard some years ago, is an accomplished lecturer in English.

Mr. Nansen, a son of the late Fridtjof Nansen, is an architect in Oslo. He is the founder and director of the famous Nansen Aid for stateless and refugees, which carries on his father's work. As head of this organization he has been engaged in refugee work in various European countries for the last few years. He personally organized transports of refugees from Czechoslovakia immediately after the Germans occupied the Sudetenland and was present when they took over the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Speakers from Finland

Mr. A. Marcus Tollet, Special Emissary of the Finnish Government, and his daughter, Miss Karin Tollet, have represented their country before many large audiences in the East and Middle West. Mr. Tollet, a distinguished journalist and head of a private news agency serving leading papers all over the world, was for many years in the Finnish diplomatic service in London. He is one of the founders of the American-Finnish Society in Helsingfors and still a member of its board of directors.

Miss Tollet, who experienced the first two days of the bombardment of Helsingfors before being "mobilized" and taken to headquarters to do radio broadcasting for the government, has described to American audiences how the Finnish women regard the war and what they are doing to help.

Other Speakers for Finnish Relief

Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of King Gustaf of Sweden, who was Swedish Commissioner General to the World's Fair, has addressed large mass meetings in several cities.



Odd Nansen

Count Louis Sparre, the distinguished Swedish painter, and his wife, Countess Eva Sparre, a sister of General Mannerheim, arrived in New York on the *Bergensfjord* February 4 to lecture in the Finnish cause.

Other volunteer speakers include Mme. Karin Michaelis, the Danish novelist, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Steeholm, authors of *James I of England*; Dr. Gunnar Myrdal and his wife, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Swedish sociologists; Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, Norwegian social reformer, and Dr. Amandus Johnson of the Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia.

Swedish Scientists

Professor Wilhelm Nordenson, ophthalmologist, and Dr. Yngve Zotterman, electro-physiologist, both of the Caroline Medical Institute of Stockholm, arrived early in February to lecture at American institutions in their respective fields.

Former Fellow Lecturers

The President of the Foundation, Mr. Henry Goddard Leach, had planned to undertake in February and March a lecture tour from coast to coast to include all the Chapters of the Foundation and many colleges, universities, clubs, and other organizations. When Mr. Leach was forced by illness to cancel this tour, Dr. Gustaf Munthe, who had recently arrived from Sweden, kindly consented to substitute.

Dr. Munthe, who studied museum organization in the United States in 1929-30 as a Fellow of the Foundation, is now director of the Röhss Museum in Gothenburg. On this tour he is lecturing both on his special subject "Scandinavian Arts and Crafts" and on "The Northern Democracies in the Present Crisis."

Travelling Fellowships

The Foundation is accepting applications for Fellowships as usual this year. While the War has created difficulties in certain fields of study, and especially in industry, many of our 1939-40 Fellows are still at work in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

American Fellows

Mr. John Gray Faron, Jr., and Mr. G. E. Kidder Smith, Fellows of the Foundation to Sweden for the study of architecture, returned on December 6. During the summer Mr. Faron and Mr. Kidder Smith travelled extensively in Sweden and in Finland, where they made a special study of new housing developments in Turku, Helsinki, Tampere, Kotka, and Viipuri.

Mr. Kidder Smith has brought back with him a large and representative collection of photographs and is now at work in Princeton organizing this material, together with plans, drawings, technical data, and explanatory background, for exhibition. Several of his

photographs from Finland are reproduced in this issue.

Mr. Faron, who was so fortunate as to be allowed to work in the Stockholm Town Planning Department under its director Mr. Albert Lilienberg, is at present lecturing on housing and town planning at various schools of architecture in the East, South, and Middle West. Mr. Faron's lecture, which is entitled "Stockholm Builds for the Future," is illustrated with colored slides. His tour was arranged through the Lecture Bureau of the Foundation.

Mr. Loren V. Forman and his wife returned from Sweden on December 30. Mr. Forman, who studied cellulose under Professor Erik Hägglund at the Stockholm Institute of Technology, is now completing his research at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Miss Eloise Isley, who studied portrait painting under Professor Otto Sköld at the Royal Academy in Stockholm, returned on December 29. Miss Isley has opened a studio in Champaign, Illinois, where she is completing for exhibition the paintings begun in Sweden.

Mr. Harold E. Johnson sailed on January 3 to take up his studies in musicology under Professor Abrahamsen at the University of Copenhagen.

Mr. David L. Mackaye, joint Fellow of the Carnegie Corporation and the Foundation, returned on December 1. Mr. Mackaye, who is director of adult education in San Jose, California, is preparing for publication a study of the adult education movement in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Scandinavian Fellows

Mr. Ingi Bjarnason, Honorary Fellow from Iceland, is studying at the Bureau of Fisheries in Washington, D.C. Mr. Bjarnason is a graduate in chemistry of the Dresden Institute of Technology.

Mr. Bo Björkman has returned to Sweden after spending six months in the study of office organization and budget and cost accounting with Arthur Andersen and Company in Chicago and also in New York, Rochester, and other cities.

Mr. Tage Borgkvist, Honorary Fellow from Sweden, arrived on January 29 to spend a year studying industrial furnace construction in New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities.

Miss Hedvig Collin, who has won distinction in Europe and America as an illustrator of children's books, arrived from Denmark on December 1. Miss Collin is at present working on a book in Lincoln, Nebraska. In the spring she will undertake a motor trip through the United States and Canada preparatory to writing and illustrating a book on American children for European and, especially, Danish children.

Mr. Tell Gunnar Dahllöf, Fellow from Sweden, arrived on December 6. Mr. Dahllöf, who is on the staff of the large Stockholm paper *Svenska Dagbladet*, is here to study the problems of the Swedish language press in the United States and Canada and methods of meeting these problems by effective cooperation from Sweden.

Mr. Erik Krabbe, Honorary Fellow from Denmark, is doing research on yeast and bacteria in the laboratories of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company. Mr. Krabbe, a graduate of the University of Copenhagen and of the Scandinavian Institute of Brewing, has also studied at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and was formerly employed in the large Tuborg Breweries in Copenhagen.

Mr. Erik Lagercrantz returned to Sweden in December after having spent almost a year in the study of banking in New York and California.

Mr. Carl Larsen, Honorary Fellow from Denmark, arrived on January 29 and is studying banking at the head office

of the Chase National Bank in New York City.

Mr. Einar Larsson sailed for Sweden on February 7. Mr. Larsson has been studying auditing and accounting in various cities during the past eight months. While in California, he lectured at the University of California in Berkeley and Los Angeles on the organization and management of the Swedish farmers' cooperatives.

Mr. Hans Linderöth, Honorary Fellow from Sweden, is studying at the School of Business Administration in the University of Michigan. Mr. Linderöth was awarded a scholarship to study industrial organization and cost accounting by the Stockholm University of Commerce, of which he is a graduate.

Mr. Erik Lissell, Honorary Fellow from Sweden, arrived in New York on December 6. Mr. Lissell, who is a graduate in metallurgy of the Stockholm Institute of Technology, will study cast iron and steel founding in Trenton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Detroit.

Mr. Lars H. Nordenson, Honorary Fellow from Sweden, is studying in the school of engineering at Cornell University.

Mr. Uffe Bennike Pedersen, Honorary Fellow from Denmark for the study of foundation engineering, returned home on December 9 after having travelled more than 13,000 miles to observe bridges, dams, and other large engineering projects in all parts of the United States.

Exchange Scholars

Miss Brita Kraepelien of Stockholm, who is continuing her studies at Purdue University, reports A's in all her mid-year examinations. Miss Margaret Timberlake of Purdue, who was studying history and literature in Stockholm in exchange for Miss Kraepelien, returned on December 29.

Mr. Jack Laney, who went over to study in Oslo in exchange for Mr. Eilert

Stören, has returned to the Stanford Law School. Mr. Stören is still at Stanford.

Mr. Alfred B. Parker, who studied architecture at the Royal Academy in Stockholm, returned on December 29.

Mr. Ashton Taylor, who is now doing research under Dr. Gunnar Ågren, has been chosen to give the daily news broadcasts in English from Stockholm.

California Chapter

Our old California Chapter has been completely reorganized with the help of our energetic Field Secretary, Mr. Albin T. Anderson. The first meeting is to be held in March and the guest speaker will be Dr. Gustaf Munthe of Sweden, former Fellow of the Foundation.

Chicago Chapter

Reporting on the Chicago Chapter, Miss Mildred Fitzhenry, Director of Activities, writes:

"During the past few years the Chicago Chapter has been rather inactive. This year some of the old members felt that the time had come to renew their activities by presenting a program which would be timely and informative about the recent political, economic, and cultural developments in the Scandinavian countries.

"The first event was planned with considerable care in the hope that it would receive enough publicity so the public would become familiar with the name of the Foundation. We were fortunate in securing Mr. Hjalmar J. Procopé, Minister of Finland, as guest of honor for a dinner meeting which was held in the Grand Ball Room of the Stevens Hotel on January 12. Approximately 700 were present. There were large groups of Norwegians, Swedes, Finns, Danes and Icelanders as well as many of non-Scandinavian extraction.

"The meeting was opened by the president, the Honorable Ira Nelson Morris, former Minister from the United States to Sweden. By way of introduction he

explained the purposes and ideals of the Foundation to the dinner guests. Colonel George T. Buckingham, prominent Chicago citizen, acted as toastmaster for the evening. During the dinner he presented the Svithiod Singing Club, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the Finnish national anthem, and other selections. Miss Harriet Brewer and Mr. Edward Stack, members of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, also sang several selections.

"Greetings to the Minister from the people of Chicago were given by Colonel Frank Knox, the publisher of the *Chicago Daily News*. Colonel Knox expressed Chicago's great sympathy for Finland's cause and suggested that material aid be given to Finland by our country. Mr. Morris introduced Mr. Procopé who spoke for half an hour on a coast-to-coast radio broadcast.

"We have now turned our attention to smaller meetings which we hope to hold in our chapter rooms. The second meeting of the season was held on February 12 when Dr. Gustav Munthe, the curator of the Röhss Museum in Gothenburg, addressed the members of the chapter on 'The Northern Democracies in the Present Crisis.'

"Our officers include the Honorable Ira Nelson Morris, President; Mrs. John Stephan, Secretary; Mr. Hugo A. Anderson, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is made up of Mr. Hugo A. Anderson, Mr. Henry S. Henschen, Mr. Johan H. Hille, Honorable Elmer A. Forsberg of Finland. Ex-officio members are Consul Sigurd Maseng of Norway, Consul-General Reimund Baumann of Denmark, and Consul Gösta Oldenburg of Sweden. There are nineteen members on the General Committee. They are: Mr. Arthur Andersen, Miss Florence Bartlett, Mrs. Jacob Baur, Mr. Ralph Budd, Mr. Edward Eagle Brown, Mrs. John Alden Carpenter, Mr. Walter J. Cummings, Mr. Charles B. Goodspeed, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Colonel Frank Knox, Mr.

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Chauncey McCormick, Mr. Robert Hall McCormick, III, Honorable J. A. O. Preus, Mr. George A. Ranney, Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, General Robert E. Wood, Mr. Carl Sandburg, and Dr. Anton J. Carlson."

Minnesota Chapter

With Mr. Valdimar Björnson as President and Mr. Walfrid H. Peterson as Secretary, the Minnesota Chapter is rapidly increasing its membership. At a meeting in the Hotel Curtis, on February 16, Dr. Gustaf Munthe spoke on "The Northern Democracies in the Present Crisis."

New York Chapter

Thanks to its energetic president, Mr. G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Jr., the New York Chapter has acquired 250 new members since December. This brings the total membership well above 500.

The annual Christmas party was held on December 16, 1939, at the Park Lane Hotel. About 325 guests were present. A buffet supper was served, and the guests were entertained by the Folk Dance Team of the M.S. *Kungsholm*. Miss Greta Skoog sang Swedish carols, Mr. Gudmundur Kristjansson Danish and Icelandic songs, and Mr. Reidar Gording, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, played several numbers on the accordion.

A supper dance and bridge was held on February 17 at the Stockholm Restaurant.

Mmes. Martin Kastengren, Rolf Christensen, and Georg Bech, the wives of the Scandinavian Consuls General, have kindly consented to serve as honorary members of the Social Committee, of which Miss Else de Brun is chairman.

Springfield (Mass.) Chapter

On February 12 the Springfield Chapter (Nordic Club) had a joint meeting with the Odin Club of Worcester. A film on the life of Abraham Lincoln was followed by a musical program.

What lies behind the Finns' sturdy resistance?

Why are all the Scandinavian countries secretly rallying to the defense of Finland? In these stirring pages, the author, a Special Correspondent to the *New York Times*, gives the answer.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Finland—their history, their present social and economic problems, their joint cultural interests—are all here revealed in an up-to-the-minute portrayal of Europe's New North. A book that every liberty-loving American will want to read. 350 pages. At all bookstores, \$2.50.

SCANDINAVIA

The Background for Neutrality

BY ALMA LUISE OLSON

Why is Russia invading Finland?

Few men know the modern Russia better than Eugene Lyons, famed radio commentator. First man to personally interview Stalin; foreign correspondent in Russia for 6 years, his new biography of the "man of steel" contains a goldmine of helpful information. Illustrated. \$2.50.

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Translated from the Danish by

E. M. SMITH-DAMPIER

The magnificent collection of ballads of medieval Denmark is one of the richest literary treasures of all time. Because of the language barrier it has never before been available to readers of English. Here for the first time is a translation which preserves all the exquisite charm and beauty of the originals, and which places them in their rightful niche along with such classic ballad collections as Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* and Child's *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*.

Although the task of gathering and editing the ballads was begun by Svend Grundtvig, son of the great Bishop-Educator, it was Axel Olrik, his successor, a noted scholar in his own right, who made them available to the common man. From the very first he had burned with the earnest desire to bring directly to the people the poetic beauties of these ancient legends, unhampered by too much scholastic scaffolding. It is this admirably simple and inspired collection designed for the ordinary reader which Miss Smith-Dampier has translated in full with Olrik's own notes and introduction, the latter itself a classic. Published this year by the Foundation.

Price postpaid \$3.00

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Utah Chapter

The Utah Chapter held its annual meeting on January 24, at which time officers for the coming year were elected. A film on Finland was shown at that meeting.

Successful Lecture Tour

During his brief visit to the United States this autumn Dr. Edvard Hambro of the Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen, delivered more than eighty lectures on Scandinavian neutrality and the problems of the small States in the present crisis, and so great was the demand that he might have kept on indefinitely. It was necessary to cancel an extensive tour scheduled for Canada and the Middle West in the latter part of December and January when Dr. Hambro became ill and was forced to return home to Norway. On his departure Dr. Hambro wrote as follows to Mr. Leach:

"Before I leave the country I wish to thank you for the splendid work done by the Department of Lectures of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. It has, indeed, been a very grand experience for me to lecture in the country this fall and winter. It has been very gratifying to see the keen interest Americans take in the Northern countries, and the deep sympathy they have for us in all parts of the country.

"I am very grateful for the help that the Foundation has extended to me. I have given more than eighty lectures from coast to coast. Nearly all of them have been arranged by the Foundation, and everything has been managed in the most perfect way. In spite of the complexity of my schedule nothing ever went wrong.

"My gratitude, therefore, is mixed with admiration for the efficiency of this newly established branch of your activity.

"With the best wishes for the New Year both for yourself and the Foundation, I am

Yours very sincerely,
EDVARD HAMBRO."

Finland Sings Today
Her Heroic Songs of Freedom—

THE TALES OF ENSIGN STÅL

By JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG

Translated from the Swedish by
CHARLES WHARTON STORK

JOHAN LUDVIG RUNEBERG has been acclaimed by Sir Edmund Gosse as the greatest patriotic poet of all times. He was a child of four when Finland was conquered by Russia in the war of 1808-09. As a youth he heard stories of the desperate fighting and he worked these stories into a cycle of poems which he put in the mouth of an old veteran, Ensign Stål. Professor Yrjö Hirn, in his introduction to the present volume, says of it that "all the sentiments of devotion to home and land that had existed in Finland from of old came to full consciousness through it." And the tales, describing in noble verse the selfless devotion of poor peasants to their land and their heroic resistance against overwhelming odds, created an ideal. Young people held great meetings and pledged their loyalty to their country and their resolve to work for its complete liberation. It is hardly too much to say that these poems, published in the middle of the nineteenth century, have been the greatest single factor in creating the free Finland which rose out of the World War. Price \$2.00.

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TWO BOOKS ON FINLAND

Finland. By J. Hampden Jackson. *Macmillan*. 1940. Price \$2.00.

Finland: Land of Heroes. By Toivo Rosvall. Illustrated Supplement. *Dutton*. Price \$2.50.

Two books of widely different character, each excellent of its kind, have been made available to meet the present demand for information about Finland. In a way they supplement each other. Mr. Rosvall's book is a chatty and intimate chronicle, Mr. Jackson's a serious study containing a vast amount of solid information.

The British author of *Finland* outlines briefly the country's history up to 1809 and treats somewhat more fully the Russian period. Even though there was peace and some degree of prosperity during the first decades and Russification had not begun in earnest, the people of Finland suffered, he says, from a profound *malaise*. They had been cut off from the country which had been their source of culture and to which they had themselves rendered great contributions. The whole Slavonic outlook was foreign to them. It was then they formulated the slogan: "Swedes we are no longer; Russians we can never become; let us then be Finns." Above the chapter dealing with Finnish resistance to forcible Russification the author places the significant quotation from an old Finnish magic song: "Just this much they got out of me: what an axe gets from a stone, a borer from a rock, a stump from slippery ice, or death from an empty room."

The author sifts as best he can the wildly conflicting evidence regarding the exceedingly complicated developments that led finally to Finland's independence.

The bigger half of Mr. Jackson's book is, however, devoted to the two decades following independence and the problems that had been solved, one by one. The boundaries, at first vague, had been settled. A one-chamber Diet, the most democratic parliament in the world, was functioning effectually. Forty thousand participants in the Red revolt had been given complete amnesty and three thousand others liberated from prison. Communism, lifting its head again inspired of course by Moscow, had been suppressed through a "fascist *putsch*" and fascism in its turn had been stopped. The land question had been settled and new land taken up for cul-



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tivation. A depression had been weathered and industries developed. Even the language question was gradually solving itself. Mr. Jackson's book, completed before the outbreak of the war, shows us something of what the Finns are fighting to preserve.

And so, in another way, does Toivo Rosvall in his *Finland: Land of Heroes*. He tells us less of the modern, efficient, pugnacious Finn, but more of the dreamy, imaginative, mystic side of the national temperament as it is expressed in legends and poetry. Mr. Rosvall is an American whose parents came from Finland. He speaks Finnish and has several times visited Finland, the last time in the summer of 1939, when he traversed almost the whole country. He gives us vivid pictures of the cities with their different personalities, progressive Helsinki and lively Viipuri. Of the latter he says that "Viipuri is not Russian, but it is a parting of ways," its character expressed by gay Strauss waltzes and sad Slavic folk songs. In Helsinki, on the other hand, there is nothing Russian but the church.

In his travel sketches Mr. Rosvall tells very charmingly the legends connected with different places and sometimes touches on the poetry that naturally comes to mind. In an incidental way he imparts quite a good deal of history, although in his desire to avoid the pedantic he sometimes takes the reader skipping through the centuries without much attention to chronology. As an American only one generation removed from Finland, he looks on the country with warm affection, but at the same time with tolerance for all the races that have fought on Finnish soil.

While there is little in Toivo Rosvall's book to prepare the mind for the present struggle, there is one incident that is worth retelling. On his way to the Arctic, the author met on the train an elderly man with a dark suit, a stiff collar, and pudgy hands. He proved to be a high school teacher, a man of sixty-five, who had just returned from spending his vacation digging trenches on the border until, after two weeks of it, the doctor sent him home. "He did not look upon himself as a hero: he had merely done his part that Finns might remain Finns. There was a proud gleam in his eye: he was not afraid, he did not suspect defeat."

H. A. L.

FINLAND: LAND OF HEROES

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The New Sweden. By Bjarne Braatoy. Thomas Nelson & Sons. London. 1939. Price 2 shillings.

The subtitle of this book is termed "a vindication of democracy." Dr. Braatoy is on the staff of the London *Daily Herald*. His book, which is No. 18 in Messrs. Nelson's series of *Discussion Books*, is at once a careful survey and an eloquent plea for democracy. Therefore it is timely, since we live in a world where democracy is menaced.

It is a special merit of Dr. Braatoy's treatment of political democracy in Sweden to have reminded us that "actually the struggle for universal suffrage and for parliamentary government is within the memory of living generations," for "the father of the present King of Sweden had Cabinets responsible to him and not to Parliament," which, by the way, celebrated its 500th anniversary in 1935. Indeed, as Dr. Braatoy rightly observes, the long existence of Parliament makes us apt to forget that "equality in the right to elect members to both Chambers of the Swedish Parliament was only secured by the 1936 Parliament." One may quote him further: "Swedish democracy is 'pluralist' in the extreme. Political initiative, responsibility, and control are spread over a variety of authorities, local and national. The checks and balances of the Swedish constitution effectively enlist all sections of the people in the exercise of political authority. Proportional representation is a harmonious development of that arrangement." So great is the political consciousness of the Swedish people that a preponderant majority of the electorate really exercises the privilege of voting.

Although Sweden is a capitalist country fundamentally, public control of its economic life has expanded during recent years, apparently without harmful effects, for between 1929 and 1937—a period of acute crisis and depression in most of the capitalist countries—industrial production alone increased by 50 per cent. In his discussion of the party system, Dr. Braatoy, who is a Social Democrat, naturally attributes a great deal of credit to the tactics and strategy of the Social Democratic Party for the evident stability of the Swedish social and economic system and for the fact that "Communism is . . . of dwindling importance in Swedish politics."

Dr. Braatoy provides the reader with a brief critical bibliography as a guide to further investigation of a subject which is much discussed nowadays. His own approach is balanced, and he avoids the rash and uncritical enthusiasm of persons who seek to find Utopia in Sweden and the other Scandinavian democracies, for his analysis is dispassionate.

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